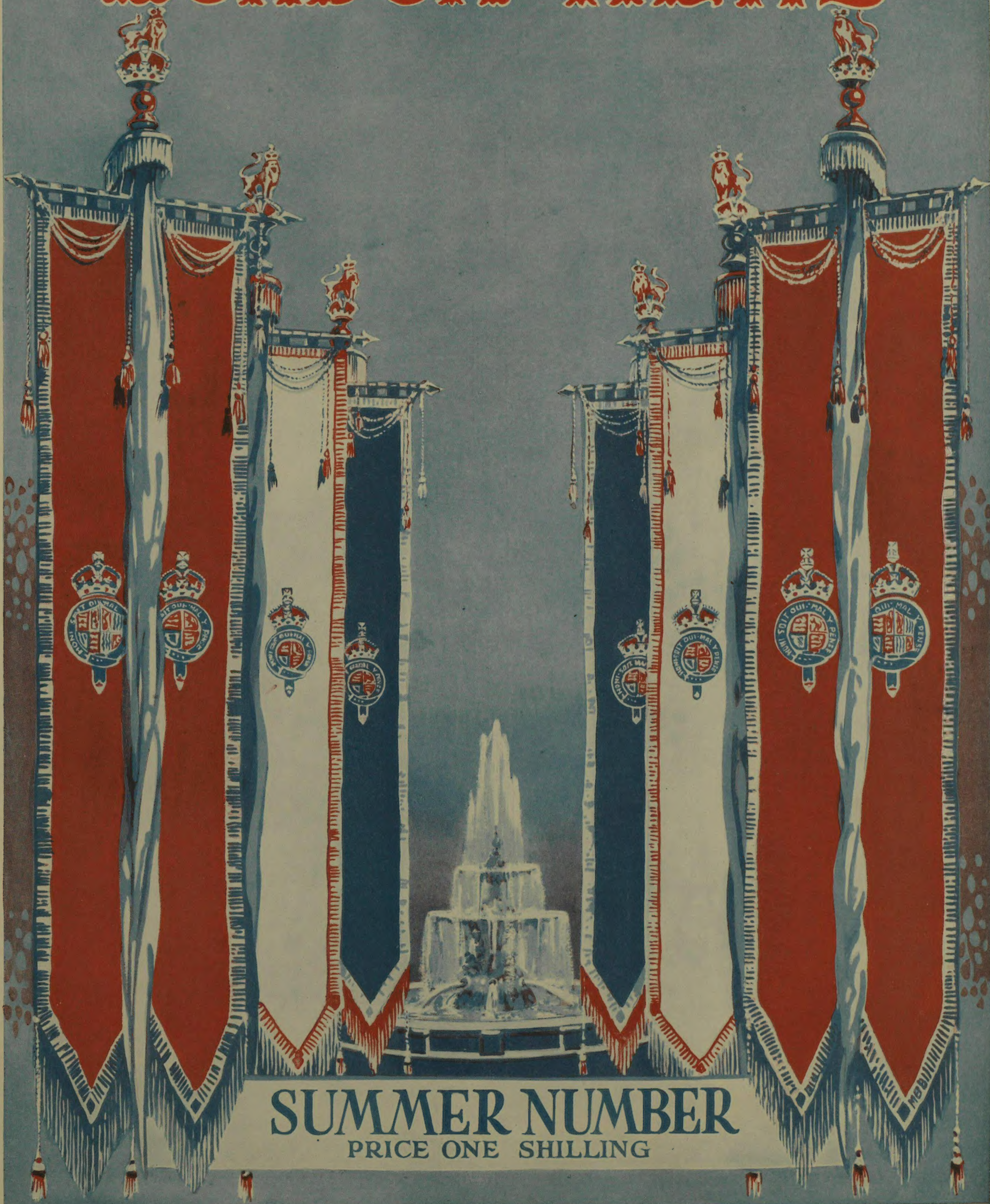


Vol

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



SUMMER NUMBER  
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By Appointment

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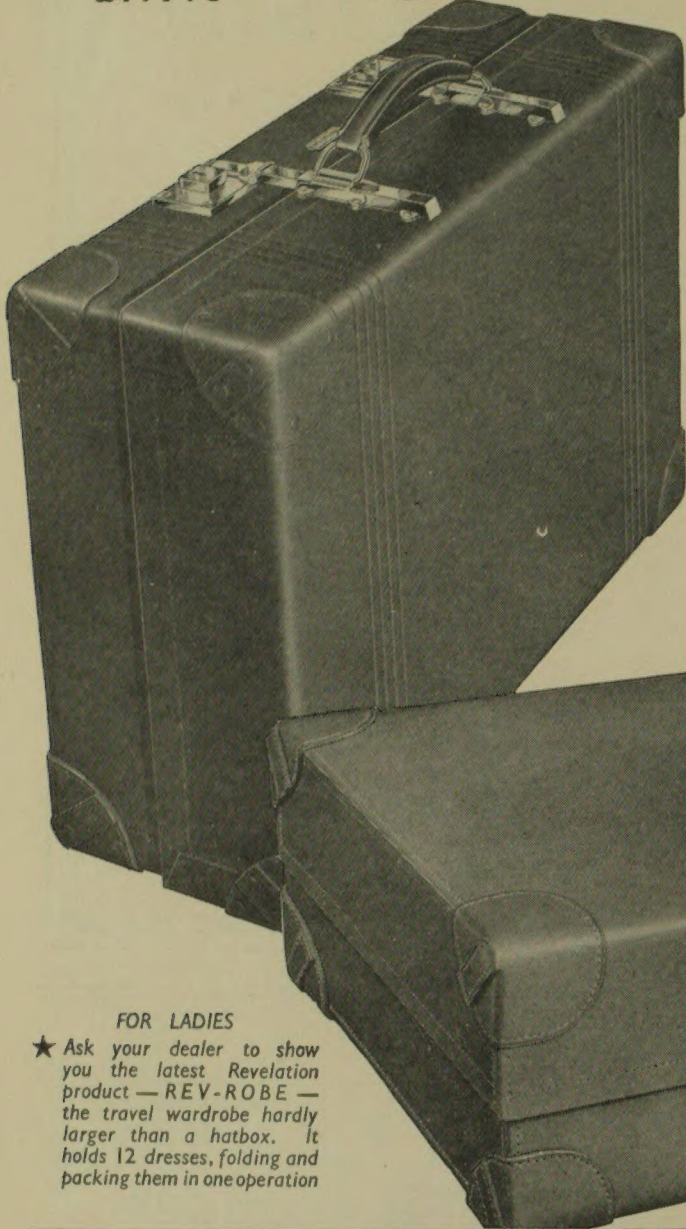
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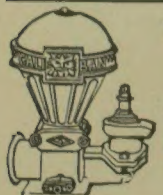
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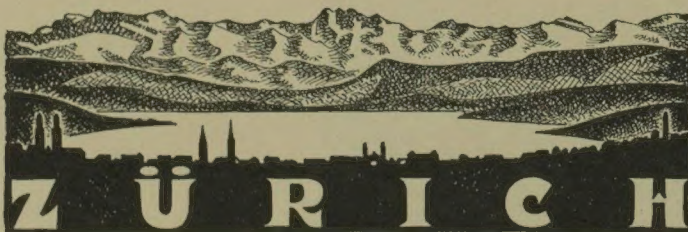
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the Country of the Blue Danube and  
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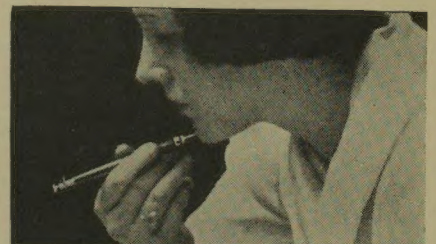
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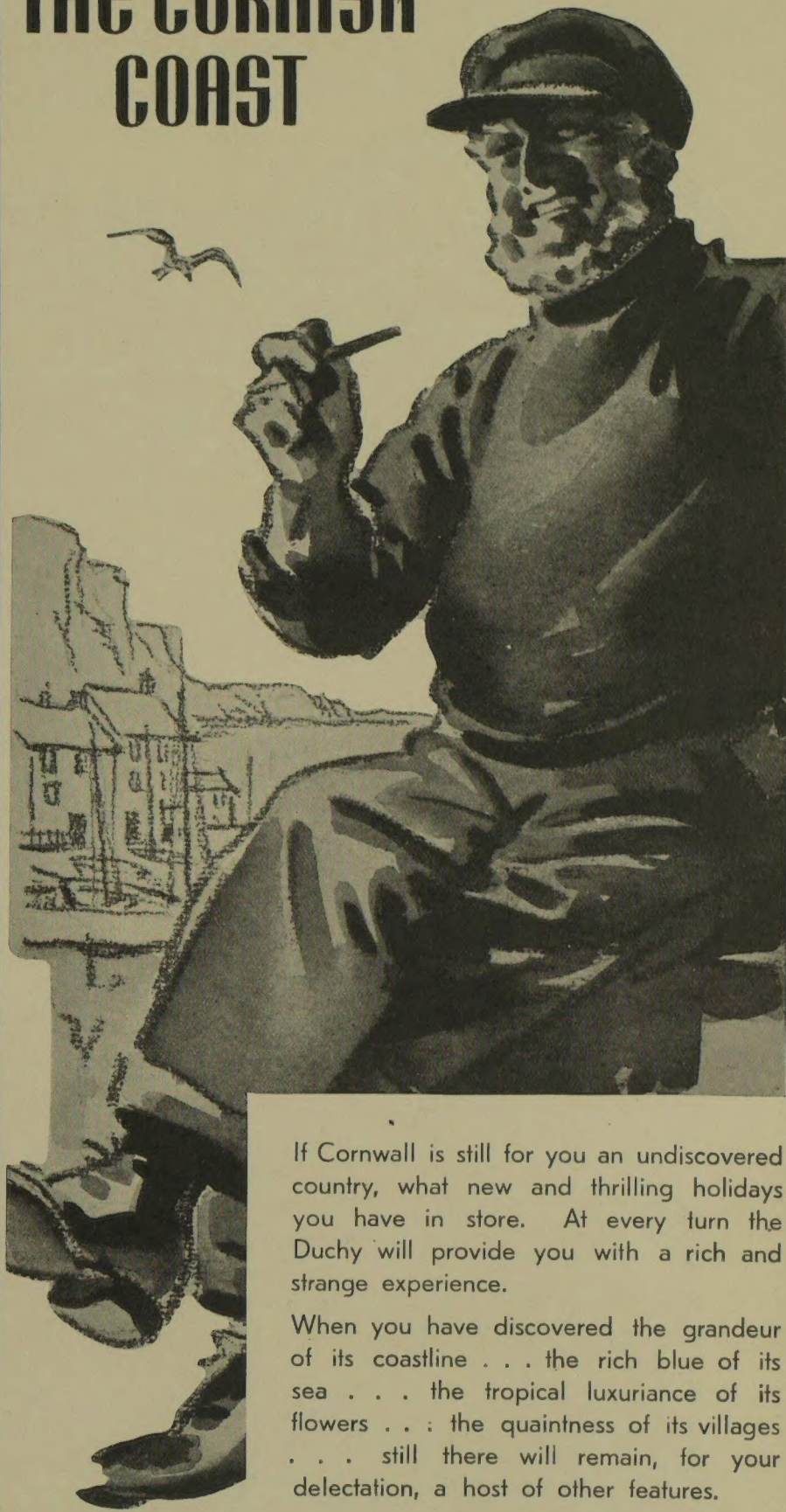
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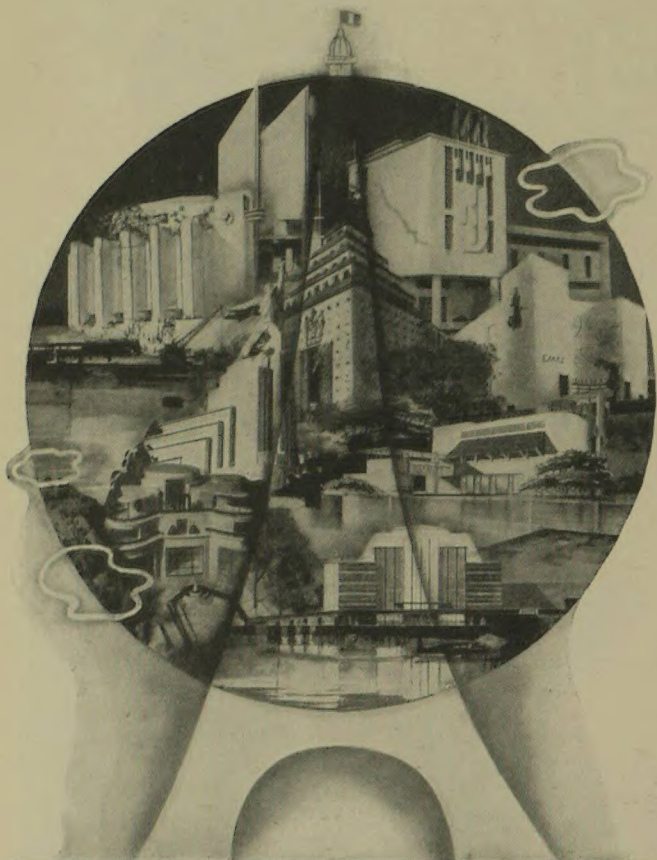
which costs only 20 francs and which entitles them to:

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# PARIS 1937

## OVERHEARD IN THE CLUB



JAMES Hello, George! You're looking fit. Where on earth have you been this last fortnight?

GEORGE Been down at the Grand Hotel, Torquay. Had plenty of golf, tennis, squash, good air . . . and good food.

JAMES The G-R-A-N-D, Torquay! But my dear fellow, the food there is so awful that I swore I'd never enter the confounded place again.

GEORGE When was it you took this eternal vow?

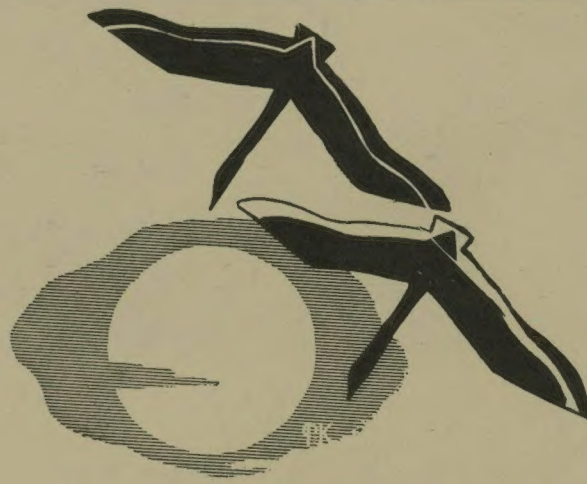
JAMES Oh, just after the war, I believe.

GEORGE You vindictive old devil! Do you realise that it is nearly 20 years since the ARMISTICE was signed, and I'd bet when you did go there you had a liver.

JAMES Well, I know you're a pretty good judge of decent cooking. I was thinking of going to Torquay for the International Yacht Regatta. The Grand is obviously the place to stay—right on the front and on the level. I'll write to them to-day, mentioning your name.

*The* **GRAND,  
TORQUAY**

Write to R. Paul, Manager, for tariff-brochure and specimen menus. Telephone: Torquay 2234



**THE SUN**

## IN NORWAY

stays up so long it nearly doubles the daylight of your summer holiday. And a cruise will double the happiness of your family holiday because everyone will find something to their taste.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1937.



**A GREAT BRITISH STATESMAN SPEAKING IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS FOR THE LAST TIME: MR. BALDWIN ANNOUNCING A GOVERNMENT DECISION ON THE DAY BEFORE HIS FORMAL RESIGNATION.**

On May 28 Mr. Baldwin resigned the office of Prime Minister and the King conferred upon him an earldom and the Order of the Garter. He was succeeded as Premier by Mr. Neville Chamberlain. There was nothing dramatic in his last utterances in the House on the 27th, but there were

loud cheers when he rose at question time to announce a Government decision. On the Treasury Bench are (left to right) Mr. Ernest Brown, Sir Kingsley Wood, Captain Margesson, Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Chamberlain, and Sir John Simon.—[DRAWN BY STEVEN SPURRIER, R.B.A., OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE HOUSE.]





By ARTHUR BRYANT.

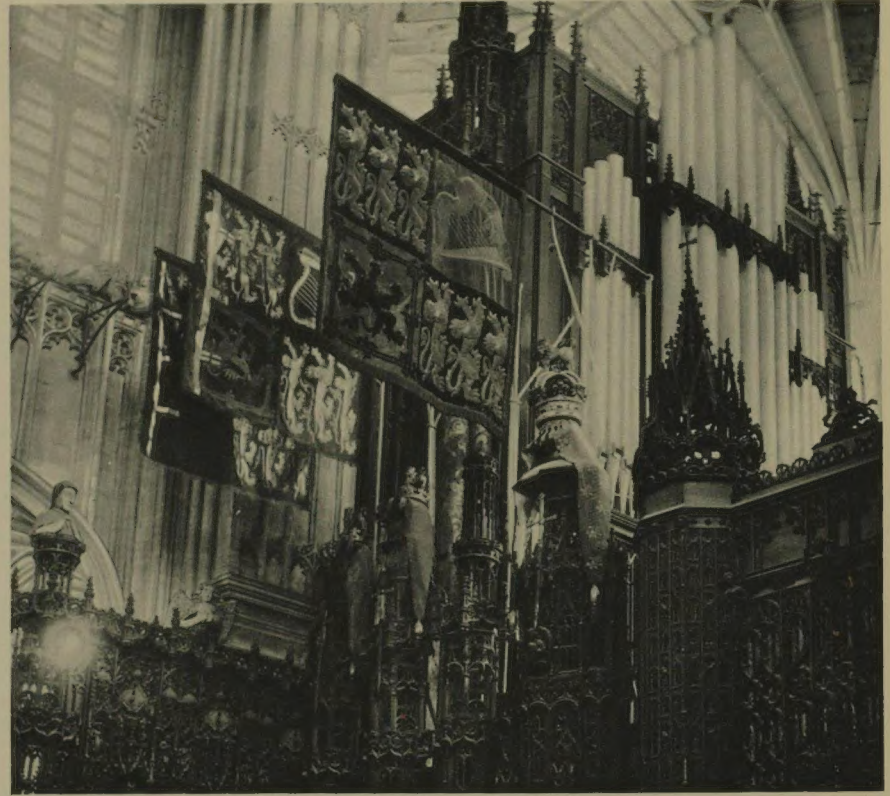
THE month of May as enjoyed in the English countryside, and the kind of conditions that are described as having been the cause of the London bus strike, present a curious contrast. I am writing these lines in a quiet garden, fifty miles from the capital. In front of me is a green lawn, an old red brick wall flanked by lilac and laburnum, and beyond a pageant of vivid, changing greens and a grey Norman tower, almost lost in its encircling trees. Above is the kindly sky of English summer; the air is warm yet temperate, cool as claret drunk out of doors on a June evening and fresh as mid-Atlantic. After the air of London a few mouthfuls of it restore body and soul as though they had been touched by magic. Heaven may have better things than a May morning in England, but I cannot conceive of any, nor do I covet them. The wise words with which his faithful lieutenant comforted Robin Hood remain as true as on the day, five centuries ago, when they were written—

which I feel I have no right to perpetrate, even if a land surveyor were able to explain to the animal the comforting truth that, whereas the grass it here treads upon is almost valueless, every time it lay down in London it would be covering several pounds worth of exceedingly valuable and potentially still more valuable land. What a thought for a cat! And, when one comes to think it over, what a thought for a human being!

All which must seem, I suppose, a very long way away from the subject of bus strikes. As, indeed, it is. Yet the underlying thought that causes me to leave my cat in the country and that which now prompts me to cover this page with reflections about London transport workers are closely related. For if I, in the indulgence of sentimental humanitarianism, draw back from the idea of taking a poor heathen cat to that city of gold in which I myself am condemned to pass so much of my time, how much more

or Valencian lines, love to call the solidarity of Labour. For ordinary human beings, unlike the Intelligentsia, are apt to measure all things not by some abstract standard of happiness or perfection, but by comparison with their own lot. And compared with that of many poor men and women, the employees of the London Transport Board have little at which to grumble.

Yet the fact remains that, even without the artificial support of literary gentlemen, cats have for centuries past lived very pleasant and, from the point of view of cats, comely lives in the natural condition of the English country. And not only cats, but human beings too. True, the wages they received were far lower than those paid to the drivers and conductors of the L.T.B., just as the good earth on which they toiled was of infinitely lower value—measured by the philosophy of a banker or a



WHERE A GARTER SERVICE IS SHORTLY TO BE HELD: ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR CASTLE; SHOWING (FROM LEFT TO RIGHT) THE GARTER BANNERS OF QUEEN MARY, THE DUKE OF KENT, THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, AND PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.

On Sunday, June 13, a service for the Order of the Garter is to be held in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. This service, it has been officially pointed out, will not be a Chapter of the Order. Two of the royal stalls will be vacant—those of the Duke of Connaught, who is not expected to be well enough to attend, and the Duke of Windsor. Recently the King granted to the Duke of Windsor a special banner, which has been hung above his stall. The banner bears the Royal Arms

SHOWING (FROM LEFT TO RIGHT) THE DUKE OF WINDSOR'S SPECIAL GARTER BANNER; THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER'S, AND THE KING'S, WITH A SPACE LEFT BETWEEN THE TWO LATTER FOR THE QUEEN'S: ANOTHER PART OF THE CHANCEL OF ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL. differed with a label bearing the Royal Crown. It is thus indicated that the Duke is no longer the head of his family, but the badge of the Crown recalls that he was at one time King. There are only two Ladies of the Garter—the Queen, who received the rank on her birthday last December, and Queen Mary, who became a member on the accession of King George V. At the time of writing, Queen Elizabeth's banner is not yet in position. A space was left for it next to that of the King.

"Pluk up thi hert, my dere mayster,"  
Litulle Johne can say,  
"And thynk hit is a fulle fayre tyme  
In a mornynge of May."

Here, and in the fields that encompass my dwelling, are the ideal conditions under which a man of our race may live and work. And if, given a modicum of food, shelter, clothing and friendly companionship, he cannot be happy among them, he is hard to please.

To-morrow I have, for my own sins, and those of others, to go to London: to what Cobbett called the great wen and Cowley, in a still greener, earlier age—that great hive, the city.

There I shall remain living in well-built chambers on what I believe is about the most expensive bit of land in the world, most conveniently situated for every kind of bus, tube and taxi, with all the most expensive and sophisticated restaurants and theatres and other places of amusement at my door. Under what conceivable circumstances could modern urban life be more attractive? And yet, thinking of it in this garden on this English May day, it is the kind of life to which I would not willingly condemn a cat. As a matter of fact, I have just refused to condemn a cat to it, having, after some cogitation, decided against taking one of my country-bred cats to keep me company in town. That is a cruelty

should I regret the necessity that compels so many of my fellow Christians to pass all their life in it and to labour under the sort of conditions which were described before the Court of Inquiry appointed by the Minister of Labour to adjust the London bus dispute, or which, for that matter, anyone who walks down Piccadilly or Regent Street on a summer's day sees with his own eyes and smells with his own nose! Why should men in this enlightened twentieth century be condemned to what well-cared-for cats escape?

The answer, of course, is that my cat is a singularly favoured animal, supported by artificial means on the fat of the land—milk and raw meat and occasional delicious pieces of fish and bacon—whereas the bus drivers are not so supported and have to earn their living in the only place in which they can earn it, that is, in the noisy, petrol-charged, nerve-racking streets of that human Bedlam which we call London. And no doubt it will be also pointed out that, compared with many other manual workers, the London bus drivers and conductors are exceedingly well off. Most of their fellow-workers with whom I have spoken are very strongly of this view and have condemned their action and my own unnecessary sympathy with it in most emphatic terms: a curious commentary on what our old friends, the Intelligentsia, always hoping for a blood-bath on Russian

chartered accountant—than those smelly and precious tarmac streets over which the buses hasten in anxious pursuit of their time schedules and so maintain the vital statistics of the London Transport Board.

This is the real crux of the bus strike. Doubtless, judged by the standards of our own confused day, the strikers were technically in the wrong and the attitude of the L.T.B. was reasonable enough. But men do not live by bread alone, nor even by 88s. 6d. a week. The strike was symptomatic of something far deeper—of a discontent in the heart of man which may perhaps be the first murmur of a rebellion, growing ever stronger with the years, against a form of life which starves the natural needs and impulses of man. Admitting that human beings grow used to the conditions under which they live, no doctor or statistics-loving bureaucrat will ever persuade me that the conditions of the London streets as they have become to-day are not deleterious to mind and body. There is too little air and too much noise. Living half in the country and half in the town, I notice these things more, perhaps, than most, but they are written on almost every face I see: the contrast between the appearance of country folk and the strained, pallid, hurrying people of central London is quite startling. It reminds one of incipient shell-shock.



## MR. STANLEY BALDWIN RETIRES FROM ACTIVE POLITICAL LIFE.



DR. L. BURGIN.

Succeeds Mr. Hore-Belisha as the Minister of Transport. Formerly Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade.



EARL STANHOPE.

Succeeds Mr. Oliver Stanley as the President of the Board of Education. Formerly First Commissioner of Works.



LEAVING FOR BUCKINGHAM PALACE TO BE RECEIVED BY THE KING: MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD, WHO HAS RESIGNED AS LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.



MR. L. HORE-BELISHA.

Succeeds Mr. Duff Cooper as the Minister for War. Formerly the Minister of Transport.



MR. BALDWIN'S SUCCESSOR AS PRIME MINISTER: MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN LEAVING DOWNING STREET TO BE RECEIVED BY THE KING AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.



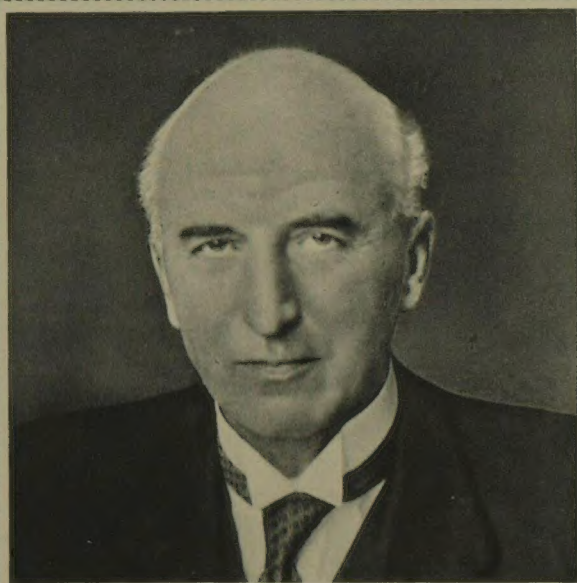
VISCOUNT HALIFAX.

Succeeds Mr. Ramsay MacDonald as the Lord President of the Council. Formerly the Lord Privy Seal.



EARL DE LA WARR.

Succeeds Viscount Halifax as the Lord Privy Seal. Formerly the Under-Secretary for the Colonies.



SIR JOHN SIMON.

Succeeds Mr. Neville Chamberlain as the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Formerly the Home Secretary.

## CHANGES MADE IN THE CABINET; AND THE NEW PRIME MINISTER.



SIR SAMUEL HOARE.

Succeeds Sir John Simon as the Home Secretary. Formerly the First Lord of the Admiralty.



MR. OLIVER STANLEY.

Succeeds Mr. Runciman as the President of the Board of Trade. Formerly President of the Board of Education.



LEAVING NO. 10, DOWNING STREET TO TENDER HIS RESIGNATION AS PRIME MINISTER TO THE KING: MR. BALDWIN RETIRES FROM ACTIVE POLITICS.



MR. A. DUFF COOPER.

Succeeds Sir Samuel Hoare as First Lord of the Admiralty. Formerly the Minister for War.

On May 27 Mr. Ramsay MacDonald visited Buckingham Palace and informed the King of his wish to resign from the office of Lord President of the Council. On the following day Mr. Baldwin left No. 10, Downing Street and formally tendered to his Majesty his resignation as Prime Minister, thus bringing his long, active political career to an end. According to constitutional usage, Mr. Baldwin then suggested that Mr. Neville Chamberlain should be called upon to form a new

Cabinet. Within a short time Mr. Chamberlain was at the Palace and kissed the King's hand on his appointment as Prime Minister. Later his Majesty approved the list of Mr. Chamberlain's Cabinet, which involves ten changes. The national character of the Government is retained by the inclusion of Sir John Simon, Mr. Ernest Brown, Mr. Hore-Belisha, and Dr. Burgin (Liberal Nationals), and Mr. Malcolm MacDonald and Earl De La Warr (National Labour).



# FLORA OF THE EMPIRE AND SOME OUTSTANDING EXHIBITS. THE PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF THE CHELSEA FLOWER SHOW.



A SECTION OF THE AUSTRALIAN EXHIBIT AT THE CHELSEA FLOWER SHOW—INCLUDING SUCH CHARACTERISTIC TREES AND SHRUBS AS EUCALYPTUS, ACACIA, AND BOROENIA.



THE INDIA AND BURMA SECTION—STAGED WITH A BACKGROUND OF BAMBOOS AND CONTAINING A VARIED COLLECTION OF RARE SHRUBS AND SPECIES OF BEGONIAS.

THE special Empire exhibit at the Royal Horticultural Society's show at the Royal Hospital Gardens, Chelsea, was arranged in co-operation with the Governments of the Dominions, Colonial Dependencies, and Mandated Territories. The plants created considerable interest and, seen together in this way, emphasised the considerable number of varieties which have in recent years been introduced to this country and are now in popular use as bedding subjects. A number of plants from Australia were sent over in blocks of ice. These included the Scarlet Feather Flower, Flowering Gum, and the Kangaroo's Paw. In the India and Burma section could be seen the familiar *Colea* *Simmonsii* and several species of the increasingly popular *Mecynopsis*. The South African section, which was flanked on each side by a reproduction of

(Continued on right)



AWARDED THE SHERWOOD CUP FOR THE MOST MERITORIOUS EXHIBIT IN THE SHOW, AS WELL AS A GOLD MEDAL: A SPLENDID DISPLAY OF SOME 25,000 CARNATIONS AND PINKS STAGED BY MESSRS. ALLWOOD BROS.



THE NEW ZEALAND EXHIBIT—CONTAINING FLOWERING SHRUBS, TREE-FERNS AND PLANTS (MANY OF THEM ALREADY ESTABLISHED IN THIS COUNTRY).



THE SOUTH AFRICAN EXHIBIT, WHICH INCLUDED SUCCULENTS—STAGED WITH VARIETIES SOME OF WHICH ARE ALREADY WELL KNOWN IN THIS COUNTRY AS BEDDING PLANTS.



REPRESENTING AN ALPINE SCREE AND PLANTED WITH ALPINE BELLFLOWERS, ERICHTHIUM, AND OTHER SUITABLE SUBJECTS: MESSRS. CLARENCE ELLIOTT'S ROCK-GARDEN.



AN ATTRACTIVE GARDEN OF TREES, SHRUBS, AND ROSES: AN EXHIBIT, STAGED BY MESSRS. HILLIER AND SONS, WHICH WAS AWARDED A GOLD MEDAL.



A GARDEN OF AZALEAS RAISED FROM SEED: MR. LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD'S EXHIBIT, WHICH WON THE CAIN CHALLENGE CUP FOR THE BEST EXHIBIT SHOWN BY AN AMATEUR, AND ALSO A GOLD MEDAL (FOR AZALEAS RAISED AT EXHIBURY).

(Continued.) the desert planted with succulents, included *Nemesia*, *Dimorphotheca*, and *Ursinia*. Amongst the flowering shrubs in the New Zealand section were the *Cleome* and *Coronilla virgata*. Canada, Bermuda, West Africa, and the West Indies were also well represented; while the Seychelles exhibited the seeds of the Coco de Mer, the largest of any known tree. A reproduction of a formal Tudor garden arranged by Mr. Ralph Hancock excited considerable admiration and seemed too real and lasting to be so ephemeral. The rock-garden staged by Messrs. Clarence Elliott was also an interesting feature and was admired by the Queen. The Sherwood Cup was awarded to Messrs. Allwood Bros. for a display of 25,000 carnations and pinks which interested the Duke of Kent, who has ordered a collection of the newer sorts for his garden at Iwer.



AN OCTAGONAL COURTYARD SURROUNDED BY OLD BRICK WALLS: THE MAIN FEATURE OF A REPRODUCTION OF A TUDOR GARDEN ARRANGED BY MR. RALPH HANCOCK.



WITH A BRICK-AND-STONE-PAVED WALK LEADING TOWARDS AN OAK DOOR FACED BY A SUN-DIAL: ANOTHER VIEW OF THE FORMAL TUDOR GARDEN.



# SUMMER OPERA IN THE SOUTH DOWNS: MOZART AT GLYNDEBOURNE AMID COUNTRY-HOUSE CHARMS.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL

ARTIST BRYAN DE GRINEAU.



THE FOYER IS  
AN OPERATIC  
SETTING IN ITSELF.



THE NEW  
BALCONY AND  
THE SPECIAL GLYNDEBOURNE BOX.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC  
MOZART FESTIVAL  
AUDIENCE GIVE THE  
SINGERS AN OVATION  
AT EVERY PERFORMANCE.



IN THE  
GROUNDS  
BETWEEN  
THE ACTS.



THE TREE  
GROWING THROUGH  
THE DINING HALL RATHER  
SUGGESTS THE FIRST ACT OF WAGNER'S 'VALKYRIE'.

THE FINAL MOZARTIAN EFFECT:  
GLYNDEBOURNE IN THE LIGHT OF DEPARTING CARS.

BRYAN DE GRINEAU  
GLYNDEBOURNE 1937.

## ON A FIRST NIGHT AT GLYNDEBOURNE, THE OPERA HOUSE SET IN THE HEART OF SUSSEX IN AN

The Glyndebourne Festival Theatre has been steadily developed through four summers, thanks to the untiring initiative of Mr. John Christie, who established the enterprise at his country house in the South Downs. In a letter to "The Times" last year, he explained his objects in building the Opera House and organising the Festival. "Its purpose is to command such respect that the world will turn towards England for the highest

standard of performance. Only if, and when, this is achieved will follow a demand for our singers, conductors and producers, and for the work of our composers." He also noted: "We have had many thousands of auditions of our own countrymen, and lately we have given auditions to 376 singers in foreign opera houses with a view to finding the younger singers of outstanding ability." For the present season, many alterations

## ENDEAVOUR "TO COMMAND SUCH RESPECT THAT THE WORLD WILL TURN TOWARDS ENGLAND."

have been made in the Opera House and its adjoining buildings at Glyndebourne. The auditorium has been enlarged to take 600, instead of 300. The walls of the theatre have been set back to give more and longer rows of stalls; a gallery has been added; lighting projectors have been ceiling-set. The enlarged theatre has meant extra accommodation all round. Three new dining-rooms have been provided. Rather than cut down two fine

old trees on the site on which one of the new rooms has been placed, Mr. Christie has made holes for them in the floor and the roof. The stage has been enlarged, and, behind it, more room has been provided for scenery and for the singers. The acoustic qualities of the Opera House have certainly not suffered. It is also good news that, according to recent calculations, the opera is now likely to pay its way for the first time.



# RISE, DECLINE AND REVIVAL.

BEING AN APPRECIATION OF  
**"THE ARABS": By BERTRAM THOMAS.\***

(PUBLISHED BY THORNTON BUTTERWORTH.)

IN the Epilogue of Mr. Bertram Thomas's new book, it is written: "We have traced briefly the life-story of the Arabs: their deliverance from a pagan barbarism in the seventh century by one of the great figures of

Parts, with twelve Sections—The Arabs of Antiquity; The Prophet; World Conquest—Eastwards; World Conquest—Westwards; the Medieval State and its Society; The Arts; The Sciences; Disintegration; The Arabs of Arabia; Rise of the West; Eastern Repercussions; The Arabs and the World War; and Palestine.

Twelve Sections: each vital and, to the majority, revelatory; each, if the "Do You Know?" mood is at its zenith, a veritable feast of facts pertaining to Arabia Deserta and Arabia Felix, the former still primitive when the latter was relatively civilized—the one chiefly the barren home of individualistic, poetry-loving nomads devoted to robbery with violence; the other the happier haunts of agriculturists and traders and caravanners; the one a place for swift-striding camels and the sword, the other rejoicing in the ox and the ass, goats and the horse, sending spices and frankincense into Egypt and into Israel, carrying on sea traffic between Babylonia and India, winning renown as the highway of trade between India and the Hellenistic world, and knowing, in the year A.D. 570, or thereabouts, the birth, in Mecca, of the Prophet Muhammad, son of Abdullah, son of Abd al

"While in the trance, or perhaps on regaining consciousness, Muhammad 'recited' what he had seen and heard to the intimate friends about him, who, according to Arab tradition, wrote down the revelations on leaves of grass or shoulder-bones of mutton or whatever other material availed. These recitations were couched in language of great authority purporting to be the voice of God, in a literary style of ecstatic beauty recalling the Prophetic manner of the Old Testament."

Of the Prophet, Mr. Thomas recalls not only matters which are more or less familiar to the general, but others that they may have forgotten or have not known.

Cases in point are likely to be the flight into Abyssinia, in the fifth year of his ministry, of some six hundred souls, bullied, mocked, and ill-treated by the Meccans; certain aspects of the sojourn in Yathrib, "The City of the Prophet": in Arabic *Medinat al Nabi*, soon to be shortened to Medina; the custom of a champion from each side entering the lists in single combat as a prelude to battle; and, again concerning the Prophet, the fact that "such . . . was the munificence of his good works that he died in debt, some of his belonging in pawn with a Jew—among them his only shield for which he obtained three measures of meal."

It is the same with other persons and with other things.

Thus: "It was hunger and want that drove the Arabs forth to their wars of world conquest. Arabia was immemorably hungry, as is reflected in her earlier population movements: the Canaanite migration was one, possibly the Hyksos and Akkadian movements were others. An historic rôle of hers seems to have been a human reservoir that periodically overflowed, and in the centuries before the Prophet there were signs of another welling up. . . . Now in the new powerful state that was emerging within Arabia, the two old safety valves that had relieved population-pressure—infanticide and internecine warfare—were forbidden."

And thus: Ali, nearest kinsman and "Legatee," fought the Battle of the Day of the Camel in Iraq, which had not risen unanimously to acclaim him, "for A'isha, the Prophet's young and favourite wife, and daughter of the first Caliph Abu Bakr, who had always been Ali's implacable enemy, had gone there before him with two other of Ali's personal enemies to raise the forces of revolt. According to one Arab tradition 'the Mother of the Faithful' rode her camel in and out among the hostile forces on the day of battle to hearten them, and then took her place where the fighting waxed fiercest. 'In the heat of action seventy men who held the bridle of her camel were successively killed or wounded; and the cage or litter in which she sat was struck with javelins and darts like the quills of a porcupine.'"

Add: "The twelfth and last Imam of this hereditary Apostolic succession of the Shi'as [a branch of Islam] did not die, it is held, but disappeared into a cave at Samarra. He is alive still, after nearly a thousand years, and will



ARABIA FELIX: TAPPING A FRANKINCENSE BUSH.

"The spices of Arabia are . . . a romantic source of income. Frankincense and myrrh, both the resinous substances of wild trees that made South Arabia famous in ancient times, come to-day almost exclusively from one province, Dhufar, possibly the Ophir of antiquity, a territory of the central-south under the Muscat flag. On social occasions, the frankincense brazier is passed around the assembly with the ritualistic coffee; and when evil is abroad it has a magical value for exorcism, but most of the crop goes overseas to be used in the service of Buddhist temples of India and the farther East."

All Reproductions from "The Arabs," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Thornton Butterworth.

history—the Prophet Muhammad, 'threefold founder of a nation, of an empire, and of a religion'; their marvellous world-expansion in the century that followed; their splendid medieval civilization for three centuries more; then disintegration and decline amid the buffetings of foreign invaders from east and west, Crusaders, Mongols, and Tartars, and so to submergence within the Ottoman Empire during the past four centuries; emergence, finally, and signs of new life in a post-war world swept by a wave of nationalistic revival.

"To-day the Arab world, in common with the rest of the world, is stirred to its foundations. Under the pressure of modernism, Middle East civilization is in the melting-pot; many of its distinctive features are disappearing or becoming modified out of recognition. Politically, the Caliphate system of government has gone, an anachronism in the twentieth century even for the Arabs themselves, and in its place limited, constitutional, nationalistic forms of government of Western form and evolution hold the field.

"Universal education, once the glory of Arab civilization, but abandoned in the later centuries of decay, is enthroned again, and with the universal cinema and the universal press, is producing a new shape of mind in the young, while industrialization under the invasion of Western capital is changing the livelihood of their elders. This is true not of the Arabs of Arabia, of course, but of the Arabs without, the historical Arabs who have been liberated from the Ottoman yoke and awakened to the sense of a new destiny, whose territories, forming the ancient land-bridge between East and West, have, to-day, as airway and oilway, acquired a fresh world-significance."

"Politically, the many Arab states pursue their separate existences, but behind the mosaic façade are the ties of common blood, common tongue, and a predominantly common historical and religious outlook. Educated Arabs naturally cherish the hope of ultimate political federation, conscious as they are not merely of a tradition of empire, but of empire that once dominated a civilized world."

That suggests faithfully the magnitude of a task admirably planned and carried out; a task calling for four



ARAB RACIAL TYPES: (1) A HADHRAMAUTI DONKEY-BOY (HAMITIC CHARACTERS); (2) A TRANS-JORDAN POLICEMAN (MEDITERRANEAN CHARACTERS); (3) AN IRAQI TRIBESMAN (ARMENOID CHARACTERS).

The first reproduction by courtesy of Mr. Carleton S. Coon, Division of Anthropology, and the Peabody Museum, Harvard University; the second by courtesy of Major J. C. Glubb; the third by courtesy of Mr. Henry Field, Curator of Physical Anthropology, the Field Museum, Chicago.

Muttalib, as a boy, minder of camels; at twenty-four, in the service of Khadija, a rich widow merchant he married; as a man, one "of striking appearance with a fine sagacious face, black piercing eyes, and a flowing beard; a sincere man. . . . He was illiterate; indeed, few of the Meccan merchants of his day are thought to have acquired literacy, and then only as much as served the purpose of their business accounts, for books were as yet a rarity in Arabia, but illiteracy was no greater handicap to him than it was to our own medieval English kings or to many illustrious Oriental potentates of our day who can just read and write their own language." And suddenly, in his fortieth year, in retreat on Mount Hira, a visionary. From then on he came to speak of God's words put into his mouth. "As he sat, silent and musing, he would suddenly be overcome by great trembling, his face would change colour, and he would pass into a trance. By his followers these seizures were accepted as signs of divine revelation. Non-Moslem authorities, on the other hand, have observed that they are the symptoms of epilepsy and some hold that Muhammad was an epileptic, an opinion which Gibbon branded as an absurd calumny of the Greeks.



TOWNSMEN: A FAMILY GROUP OF ARAB (PERSIAN GULF) PEARL MERCHANTS.

manifest himself some day to denounce and overthrow an anti-Christ who will appear and disturb the earth before the Judgment Day. The Mahdi, as this twelfth Imam is called, has on at least one occasion been impersonated in the Sudan with disconcerting effects to public peace and the tranquillity of British Authorities." And do not fail

(Continued on page 1068.)

\*"The Arabs: The Life-Story of a People who have Left their Deep Impress on the World." By Bertram Thomas, O.B.E. (Mil.); Ph.D. (Cantab.); D.Litt. (hon.), Bristol; D.Sc. (hon.) Acadia, Nova Scotia. For Some Time Political Officer, Mesopotamia; Assistant British Representative, Trans-Jordan; Prime Minister to the Sultan of Muscat and Oman. Gold Medallist of the Royal Geographical Society; the Royal Geographical Society of Antwerp; the Geographical Society of New York; the Royal Geographical Society of Scotland; and Burton Memorial Medallist of the Royal Asiatic Society. (Thornton Butterworth, Ltd.: 21s.)



## DANCING ON A 60-FT. POLE: A MEXICAN INDIAN CORPUS CHRISTI GAME.

SEE ALSO ILLUSTRATIONS ON PAGES 1036 AND 1037.



BEFORE THE FLYERS SITTING ON THE FRAME JUMP OFF AND WHIRL ROUND THE POLE: THE MUSICIAN ON TOP PLAYS AND DANCES ON A TINY PLATFORM, WHILE GROUND PERFORMERS DANCE TO AVERT EVIL INFLUENCES.

"The feast of Corpus Christi" (this year on May 27), writes a correspondent, "in the little town of Papantla, Vera Cruz, is one of the few occasions when the spectacular *Juego de los Voladores*, or Flying Game, of the Totonac Indians is still performed. It is a ceremonial rite which existed before the discovery of America, as shown by paintings in pre-Cortesian codices. Only the occasion has become Christianised; the performance remains purely Indian. A stripped tree-trunk about 60 ft. high is planted firmly in the ground, and a rope twined round it so that it may be easily climbed. On top is fitted a flat revolving cap 1 ft. in diameter, from which a square wooden frame is lightly hung. Long ropes are wound round the top of the pole and carried through holes in the frame. There are ten *locotines*, or dancers, of whom only four actually fly. The musician plays a pipe and tabor slung from his left wrist. The *locotines* first

dance before the church porch. Next, five climb to the top of the pole, and while four seat themselves on the frame the musician climbs on to the cap. First he plays, swaying about and bending backwards. Then, still playing, he stands up and dances on the miniature platform. When he has finished, the other four fasten round their waists the ends of the ropes wound round the pole. Then, at a signal, they fling themselves backwards and outwards into space. Their weight sets frame and cap spinning, and this, in turn, unwinds the ropes, so that they are carried round head downwards in widening and descending circles, while the musician, still playing, is whirled dizzily round on the cap. It takes about two minutes before the whole length of the ropes is unwound and the flyers, righting themselves, land lightly on the ground. . . . Originally the four 'birds' probably represented the points of the compass."



## AN AMAZING "MERRY-GO-ROUND": THE ANCIENT FLYING

BY COURTESY OF THE "NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE," WASHINGTON, U.S.A. PHOTOGRAPHS



1. THE OTOMI FORM OF THE MEXICAN INDIAN FLYING GAME, WITH SIX FLYERS (INCLUDING THE MUSICIAN), INSTEAD OF FOUR AS IN THE TOTONAC VERSION (SEE NO. 7 AND PAGE 1035); A PERFORMANCE AT PAPANTLA.



5. STARTING TO CLIMB THE POLE: TOTONAC PERFORMERS IN THEIR GAUDY COSTUMES (WHITE SHIRTS WITH RED BREECHES AND BANDANNAS TIED ROUND THEIR WAISTS AND ORNATE HATS) ON POSTS AT THE BASE OF THE POLE AT PAPANTLA.



2. "DOWN THEY CAME IN A STEADY CRESCENDO OF EVER-WIDENING CIRCLES, AS THEY GAINED MOMENTUM AND THE ROPES SLOWLY UNWOUND, THE EFFECT OF FLYING WAS PERFECT": A VERTICAL UPWARD VIEW OF OTOMI INDIAN VOLADORES.

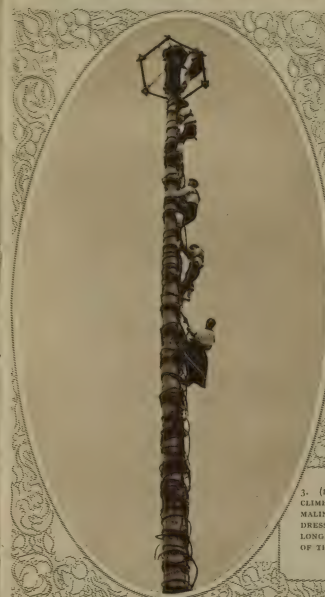


6. A SOMEWHAT FANCIFUL EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY REPRESENTATION OF THE MEXICAN INDIAN FLYING GAME, WITH FLYERS DRESSED AS BIRDS: AN ILLUSTRATION FROM CLAVIJERO'S "HISTORIA ANTIGUA DE MEXICO."

WITH the account of the Totonac Indian form of the Flying Game (*Juego de los Voladores*) at Papantla, Vera Cruz, given on the preceding page, may be compared a description of the Otomi version (with six flyers instead of four) as performed at Pahuatlan, in the mountains of Puebla. The pole and its top gear are much the same in both. In an article by Helga Larsen, in the "National Geographic Magazine" of Washington, U.S.A., where several of these illustrations appeared, we read: "Our voladores wore bright-red costumes, and two bandannas crossed in the back gave a vague resemblance to wings. Five were dressed as men and the sixth as a woman. Malinche they called 'her'. Almost all Mexican Indian dances have a Malinche, or Man-Woman. One by one they climbed to the lofty height, Malinche somewhat hindered by the long skirts fluttering in the wind. One on top, they sat down in the frame and supported their bodies by thrusting their feet against the pole. Then one stepped up on the platform (only 2 ft. in diameter) and commenced to dance. Five of the players carried rattles and the sixth a small drum and flute that he played at the same time. Faster and faster he

## GAME CONNECTED WITH THE MEXICAN INDIAN CALENDAR.

NO. 1, 2, AND 3 BY MISS ROSE CHRISTENSEN. (SEE ALSO ILLUSTRATION ON PAGE 1035.)



gracefully around and landing on their feet. . . . They were men of different ages. The chief was sixty-three and had flown for 35 years. He told us about accidents and of voladores who had fallen to their death. Voladores enjoy much the same admiration and worship as a favourite bull-fighter in Mexico City or a Babe Ruth in the United States." The writer mentions that the ceremony is supposed to be connected with the Indian calendar, representing the Indian cycle of 52 years, divided into 4 groups of 13 years each. "In the old Spanish chronicles there were always 4 voladores, dressed as birds, probably the 4 sacred birds guarding the cardinal points. The flyers made 13 rounds each before reaching the ground."

1. (LEFT) "ONE BY ONE THEY CLIMBED TO THE LOFTY HEIGHT, MALINCHE (A MAN IN FEMININE DRESS) SOMEWHAT HINDERED BY LONG SKIRTS"; THE BEGINNING OF THE PERFORMANCE ON A LOFTY POLE AT PAPANTLA.

danced. . . . One step misplaced, one slight loss of balance, and nothing could have saved him from plunging to a sudden death. The dance went on to the four cardinal points. Each volador danced for about ten minutes, except the one with the drum and flute. . . . Malinche, who was the last of all, seemed to be the most important person, and her dance was more intricate. Everyone gasped with fear when she stooped down and, leaning forward at a dangerous angle, enfolded each of the others with a large bandanna which she held in both hands. After Malinche had slipped back to her place in the frame, all tied the ends of the ropes round their waists and with a piercing cry launched into space. . . . five of them head down, for only Malinche flies with her head up. Then down they came in a steady crescendo of ever-widening circles. As they gained momentum and the ropes slowly unwound, the effect of flying was perfect. . . . Then the flyers reached the ground, swinging

(Continued on right.)



7. THE TOTONAC FORM OF THE FLYING GAME (SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT FROM THE OTOMI TYPE (NO. 1)): FOUR FLYERS (VOLADORES) WHIRLING ROUND IN DESCENDING CIRCLES, HEAD DOWNWARD, WHILE THE MUSICIAN, STILL PLAYING, SPINS ROUND ON HIS PERCH AT THE TOP.



4. THE FLYING GAME ILLUSTRATED IN A PRE-CORTESIAN MANUSCRIPT ("CÓDICE FERNÁNDEZ DE LA") 500 YEARS AGO: A PAINTING ON DEERSKIN, WITH FOUR FLYERS IN BIRD-MASKS SEATED ON THE FRAME (SHOWN VERTICAL INSTEAD OF HORIZONTAL THROUGH IGNORANCE OF PERSPECTIVE).



8. TOTONAC INDIANS IN FULL PANOPLY FOR THE FLYING GAME AT PAPANTLA, VERA CRUZ: THE TOTONAC DANCING ON THE GROUND—SHOWING DETAIL OF THEIR ELABORATE COSTUME, INCLUDING EMBROIDERED BANDANNAS AND FAN-CRESTED HEADGEAR.





## THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.



### CONCERNING CRANES—BIRDS THAT ONCE NESTED IN ENGLAND.

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "Camouflage in Nature," "The Courtship of Animals," "Random Gleanings from Nature's Fields," etc.

A FEW days ago, I am told, two cranes were seen flying over Southampton Water, but my correspondent was beset by doubt as to whether these were really wild birds or, as seemed to him more likely, fugitives from captivity. As an alternative, he suggested that, after all, they might only have been herons. That they were cranes, and wild birds, can hardly be doubted, since captive cranes of any species are almost always pinioned to prevent their escape. But these two birds, it may prove, formed an exception to the rule. The crane is now, with us, only a rare vagrant, and May seems to be the month when such

be associated with the fact that the heron is a "carnivore" and the crane a "vegetarian."

Now, these varied and very emphatic distinguishing characters are due to the fact that these two birds belong to widely separated stocks. The heron belongs to the stork tribe, while the crane is the type of a great group of birds known as the gruiformes, which includes the rails; as well as those aberrant types made up by such widely dissimilar forms as the courlans, seriemas, sun-bitterns, kagus, fin-foots, and trumpeters, for example.

When a survey is made of these two types, the stork tribe on the one hand and the crane tribe on the other, we find a surprising range of size and shape of coloration in each. And if we confine such a comparison to the storks and herons on the one hand, and the cranes on the other, we shall find that, on the whole, in the matter of variety and splendour of coloration, the storks and herons outshine the cranes. The storks and herons, in their range of size, again surpass the cranes. I would fain enlarge on this aspect of my theme, for it presents some peculiarly interesting aspects. But to give way to this impulse would leave me no space for at least some of the things I want to say about the cranes, for they are by no means lacking in splendour, and there is more to be said on some of their structural peculiarities than can be condensed in a single essay.

Unfortunately, I have been unable to secure a photograph of our crane, commonly known as the "common crane," which breeds in Europe from Scandinavia to the Balkan Peninsula, and in Northern Asia. In its general appearance it recalls the stately sarus crane (*Grus antigone*) of India. But while in the smaller, dark grey common

milliners. The South African "wattled crane," wearing the slaty-grey livery characteristic of the cranes, differs from other members of its tribe in the presence of a feather covered lappet of skin hanging down on each side of the head, the forepart of which presents a large area of scarlet skin beset with a mass of small papillæ. I know of no careful description of these lappets, but I shall not be surprised to find that during the nuptial display of this bird they are more or less inflated. And this because the East Australian crane (*G. australasiana*), or "native companion," has a bare red and green pendulous, gular pouch, sparsely



1. THE WIDE DIFFERENTIATION IN THE APPEARANCE OF CRANES: THE GREAT SARUS CRANE OF INDIA, WHICH IS NEARLY AS TALL AS A MAN AND IS OF FRENCH GREY COLOUR.—FOR COMPARISON WITH THE OTHER SPECIES ILLUSTRATED ON THIS PAGE.

visitations most commonly occur. But in our fenland some 300 years ago they nested annually. Drainage, however, and the advent of the gun, ended our breeding stock—which was unfortunate, for the crane is a singularly handsome bird.

It is curious, but there still seems to be confusion in the minds of some between the crane and the heron. I have myself, on more than one occasion, heard the heron called a crane. But the average country man rarely shows any intimate knowledge of the birds around him, and his powers of observation seem deplorably limited. Neither at rest nor on the wing should there be the slightest difficulty in distinguishing the one from the other. And the differences between the two are especially marked during flight, for the heron will then have the long neck drawn back till the head rests between the shoulders, while in the crane the neck is carried stretched out to its full length.

When these two birds come to be examined more carefully, they will be found to differ profoundly in their structure. Externally, it will be noticed that the toes of the heron—and especially the hind-toe—are long and all set at the same level. In the crane they are, relatively, conspicuously shorter and again especially the hind-toe, which is raised well above the ground-level. The beak, again, differs, for in the heron it has an almost dagger-like form, is sharply pointed, and has smooth sides; while in the crane, after the manner of his tribe, it is grooved along the sides and more nearly cylindrical in shape. And in this groove the nostrils are placed. A further marked difference between the two will be found in the fact that the heron has two large patches of those strangely modified feathers known as "powder-down" on the breast and another patch on each thigh. Furthermore, young herons are but scantily clothed with down and remain long helpless in the nest; while the young crane is hatched with a thick coat of down and is able to run about within a few hours after hatching. The internal anatomy of these two birds is profoundly different: and this is only partly to



3. A RESPLENDENT TYPE OF CRANE: THE BLACK-NECKED CROWNED SPECIES (*BALGARICA PAVONINA*), HAVING THE TOP OF THE HEAD COVERED BY A MASS OF BLACK FEATHERS RESEMBLING VELVET-PILE, WHILE THE NAPE DISPLAYS A GREAT SPREADING TUFT OF LONG, BRISTLE-LIKE FEATHERS.—[Photographs, Copyright, D. Sel-Smith.]

crane the hinder part of the crown is enlivened by a bare patch of scarlet skin, in the sarus crane this patch is larger in extent, extending backwards to the upper part of the neck. But in the common crane the elongated inner secondaries seen in the sarus crane (Fig. 1) are transformed into graceful, hair-like plumes, at one time used by



2. A REMARKABLE TYPE OF CRANE: THE WATTLED SOUTH AFRICAN SPECIES (*GRUS CARUNCULATA*), WHICH PRESENTS A CURIOUS FEATHER-COVERED LAPPET OF SKIN HANGING DOWN FROM EACH SIDE OF THE HEAD, THE FORE PART OF IT FEATHERLESS AND OF A BRIGHT SCARLET COLOUR.

covered with black bristles. I have never had the good fortune to see this, but it apparently resembles the pendulous pouch of the adjutant stork. The Stanley crane resembles, though conspicuously larger, the beautiful Demoiselle crane, which breeds in North Africa, Spain, Southern Russia, and Central and Eastern Asia. The Stanley crane is of a leaden-blue colour, save the crown of the head, which is white. Nowhere does it seem to be abundant, and it is always found in pairs. These solitary habits are probably enforced, for it is to be noted that it lives in the arid Karroo country, and hence far from water. It has probably contrived to establish its hold here by gradually substituting a carnivorous for a vegetarian diet. It is by this changing of feeding habits that new species and genera come at last into being.

Perhaps among the most striking, but surely the most beautiful, of the cranes one must reckon the African "crowned cranes," so called because of the great tuft of long, somewhat flattened bristles, golden in colour and flecked with black, which surmounts the head. Further embellishments are seen in flattened cushions of bare skin tinted with flaming red, relieved by glistening white, the coloration varying with the three species displaying these unusual ornaments. Moreover, in the matter of their plumage they stand apart from all the other cranes in their tendency to assume bright colours, for they display both white and red on the wings.

The sonorous and trumpet-like notes made by cranes, especially during the courting season, are well known. They are made, as in certain swans, by a very singular conformation of the windpipe, which, by its excessive length, has come to be housed within the keel of the breast-bone, which becomes enlarged, apparently in response to the excitation set up by the gentle but persistent thrust of the loop. Here it forms a long loop which, emerging from this tunnel-shaped housing, passes at last backwards to the lungs. I described this strange "musical instrument" a year or two ago on this page, as some of my readers may remember.



## BY LESSER AND GREATER MASTERS: ENGLISH PICTURES NOW ON EXHIBITION.

REPRODUCTIONS BY COURTESY OF MESSRS. THOS. AGNEW AND SONS.



J. C. IBBETSON'S "CHILD'S HILL, HAMPSTEAD": A WORK BY ONE OF A NUMBER OF LESSER BRITISH MASTERS REPRESENTED IN MESSRS. AGNEW'S "CORONATION EXHIBITION." (17½ × 23½ in.)



"LONDON BRIDGE": A PAINTING BY ROBERT BURFORD (1782-1861), WHO WAS CELEBRATED FOR HIS "PANORAMAS." SIGNED AND DATED 1808. (17 × 21 in.)



"FOOTE AND WESTON IN 'DR. LAST': A WORK BY S. DE WILDE (1747-1832), THE PAINTER OF THEATRICAL PORTRAITS. (22 × 16 in.)



"LONDON FROM GREENWICH": A CANVAS BY ROBERT GRIFFIER (1688-1750)—SHOWING A VIEW OF GREAT INTEREST, PAINTED ABOUT 1740; WITH THE UPPER PART OF THE "QUEEN'S HOUSE" ABOVE THE TREES IN THE RIGHT CENTRE, AND THE DOME OF ST. PAUL'S IN THE DISTANCE. (28½ × 48 in.)



"HAMPSTEAD: THE EVENING OF THE CORONATION (JULY 19, 1821)"—A CONSTABLE OF UNUSUAL INTEREST AT THE MOMENT. (10 × 12 in.)



"THE ORCHARD HOUSE"—BY J. S. COTMAN (1782-1842), ONE OF THE FOREMOST OF THE "NORWICH SCHOOL." (12½ × 15½ in.)

Considerable interest attaches to some of the less-known artists represented in Messrs. Agnew's timely Coronation Exhibition of English painters, now open at 43, Old Bond Street.—Julius Cæsar Ibbetson, R.A. (1759-1817), showed three views of the neighbourhood of London in the Royal Academy between 1785 and 1787. The picture reproduced here is dated 1787—the year before the artist left Europe on a voyage to China.—Robert Burford was a painter of panoramas. The subjects treated by him, many of which were from sketches made on the spot by himself, included almost every part of the habitable globe as well as a

number of battle-pieces. He had the management of the Royal Panorama, Leicester Square, from 1827 until his death in 1861.—Samuel de Wilde is chiefly remembered for his theatrical portraits, a number of which were exhibited at the Academy between 1788 and 1821. Several others are to be seen in the Garrick Club.—Robert Griffier was a son of Jan Griffier ("Old Griffier"), and was born in London in 1688. His view of Greenwich is of particular interest as recording the appearance and surroundings of the Queen's House. This, it will be recalled, forms the centre of the Maritime Museum, recently opened by King George VI.



## BOOKS OF THE DAY.

MUCH as I enjoy tales of eastern travel, they do not possess for me the virtue of recalling old memories, for it has never been mine to take my journey into a far country (as distance is measured nowadays), and still less to waste my substance there in riotous living. Indeed, by the time I had paid my fare to the gorgeous East, I should have no substance left to waste. Such books appeal to most of us because they carry us away from some too-familiar scene of drudgery and transform our mental environment into "something rich and strange."

The first on the list bears in its very title an immediate promise of romance—"FORBIDDEN ROAD—KABUL TO SAMARKAND." By Rosita Forbes. With seventy-six half-tone illustrations (Cassell; 15s.). The author is in more than merely the social sense a woman of the world, for there must be few parts of it with which she is not acquainted, and she is famous for adventurous wanderings off the beaten track, as related in some of her previous works, such as "Kufra—the Secret of the Sahara," "Red Sea to Blue Nile" (Abyssinia), and "Eight Republics in Search of a Future" (South America). Moreover, besides her exceptionally wide experience of travel, she plies the pen of an amusing writer. Long experience in an author sometimes means heavy going for the reader, but that is not so with Rosita Forbes, for she has the inestimable gift of humour and gaiety. With her books one can always be sure of entertainment; bright description of personalities, conversations, and incidents, with shrewd comment on social conditions and public questions in the countries she visits.

In the present volume she begins with a lightning impression of an air flight to India. Then, after a short tour of various Indian cities, while waiting "for the Afghan snows to melt so that the new track across the Hindu Kush might be negotiable by lorry," she takes us in turn to Peshawar and the frontier passes; Kabul and Kandahar; Bamyan, the Valley of the Giant Buddhas; through the Hindu Kush; to Mazar-i-Sherif, "the Mecca of Central Asia"; Balkh and Termez; across the Oxus into Soviet territory, and on to Bokhara, Samarkand, and Tashkent. There we leave her—or she leaves us—at her journey's end. She gives no account of her return. This bald summary can convey nothing of the author's unfailing vivacity, whether she is talking politics over lunch with the Afghan King's brother-in-law and two other dignitaries, discussing Bolshevism and Moscow with a blonde fellow-traveller in a train, or falling down a crumbling bank into a Russian barge on the Oxus and having her luggage dumped on top of her! The beautiful photographs greatly enhance the interest of the book.

According to the author, Afghanistan is the stronghold of Islam in Central Asia, and the bulwark of India against the Soviet social system. Naim Khan, the King's brother-in-law, had interesting views on international affairs. "After we had discussed the European situation," she writes, "and the fact that there might be another world war with ten million or so lives lost just because a few statesmen in Germany and France were behaving like small children who ought to be shaken out of their obstinacy, he spoke of the various 'perils' we have conjured out of Asia, the Russian and the Japanese, the 'yellow' and the 'black.' 'You in India think the last [sic—? next] great invasion by way of Afghanistan—the immemorial route of Sasanians and Tartars, Bactrians, Greeks, and Moguls, of their great leaders, Genghiz Khan, Alexander, and Shah Jehan—will be from Russia. But we look further still. The Japanese are the strongest people in Asia. When they have conquered China they will come down by the old 'Silk Road' across the Oxus, and who will stop them reaching India?'"

In her dedication and at the beginning of the first chapter, the author aptly quotes from Flecker's well-known poem part of the following stanza—

"We travel not for trafficking alone:  
By hotter winds our fiery hearts are fanned:  
For lust of knowing what should not be known  
We make the Golden Journey to Samarkand."

These lines take me back to the first night of "Hassan," when it was produced on the London stage. Modern Samarkand, as described by Rosita Forbes, and the circumstances of her arrival at the longed-for goal, were slightly disillusioning. "The new town," she says, "resembles a pleasant Middle Western burg centred on a university." But at last she found the Tomb of Tamerlane, with the other famous old buildings, and was duly enthralled by their beauty, even in decay.

Another passage in the book recalls that wonderful description of the Oxus at the end of Matthew Arnold's "Sohrab and Rustum"—

Oxus forgetting the bright speed he had  
In his high mountain-cradle in Pamere.

Although she does not refer to the poem, Rosita Forbes shows herself familiar with its tragic story. Describing her arrival at the point where she was to cross the river into Asiatic Russia, she writes: "The Oxus, frontier of Tartar and Mongol, barrier between the Soviet Socialist

the main ranges of the Hindu Kush. Only the Afghans, encouraged by Nadir Shah, have had sufficient enterprise to fling their new strategic road directly across the Shibbar Pass and to force it for some 34 miles through the cleft made by the Surkhab River, with, at times, scarcely more than a lorry's breadth between cliffs rising to several thousand feet. The total length of the road between Kabul and Mazar-i-Sherif, the holy city of Afghanistan, is 382 miles. It is, of course, a fair-weather track, impassable during heavy snow. In places it degenerates into a couple of ruts running across the steppes of Ghor, or climbing between a succession of frozen red breakers over the Mazar Pass. But, given the spectacular difficulties of the terrain, it is a magnificent achievement. It is also the 'forbidden way' to the Soviet Republics of Central Asia."

Geographically, and in a titular allusion to the romance of roads, with their suggestion of mystery and an unseen bourne, there is a link between the last-named work and "THE ROAD TO OXIANA." By Robert Byron. Illustrated (Macmillan; 10s. 6d.). Apart from those particular points, however, the two books appear to have little in common. There is a difference between the masculine and feminine outlook, and a woman of persuasive charm and determination, manifestly travelling without any ulterior motives, perhaps has an advantage in some respects over mere man. Be that as it may, Mr. Byron failed, where Rosita Forbes succeeded (though with difficulty), in obtaining permission to take the "forbidden road" to Samarkand. Despite the fact that, in applying to a local Afghan administrator, he recalled, with mock solemnity, "a celebrated English poem from the sacred pen of Matthew Arnold," and that, at Mazar-i-Sherif, he hobnobbed on very friendly terms with officials of the Soviet Consulate, he was unable to approach nearer than about forty miles to the river Oxus. Baseless rumours had been spread, he found, that he and his companion, another Englishman, were Secret Service agents engaged in map-making.

In a political digression arising from his association with the Russian officials, Mr. Byron makes an interesting suggestion. "It struck me forcibly," he says, "that the policy pursued by Russia and England of mutual exclusion from Turkestan and India is beginning to lose its sense. Looking at our hosts, quiet, cultivated men and women who spent their money on classical music, it seemed to us preposterous that even transit visas through India should be denied them. And it dawned on us, moreover, that the interests of Russia and England in Asia, instead of conflicting as they used to do, have now become virtually the same, particularly with regard to the buffer states between them, whose purpose in foreign relations is to assert themselves by teasing their larger neighbours. If only the Russians would consent to dam up the trickle of money and doctrine which still percolates into India as a lip-service to the Marxian creed of World Revolution, this identity of interest might emerge into the daylight. A conference between the Governor of Tashkent and the Viceroy, on Persia, Afghanistan, Sinkiang and Tibet, would benefit both sides."

While Rosita Forbes excels in describing droll incidents and situations, with light-hearted *verve*, Mr. Byron's humour has a mordant tang. His strong suit is ironic criticism—a quality that comes out, for example, in his comments at Famagusta on the neglect of Cypriot antiquities (a matter, I believe, in which conditions have recently improved), in his visit to the Holy Places in Jerusalem, or in his references to the treatment of Assyrians in Iraq. Mention of these places indicates that his "road to Oxiana" was not exactly direct; it was, in fact, long and circuitous. His account of his travels takes the form of extracts from his diary, and we find him first in Venice. Thence his itinerary winds through Cyprus, Palestine, Syria, Iraq, and Persia to Afghanistan, and home to England *via* India. In Herat, by the way, he found hotel rooms "hung with European scenes painted on glass by an Indian familiar with the early numbers of *The Illustrated London News*."

[Continued on page 1072.]



A FEATURE OF THE CORONATION CELEBRATIONS IN HONG KONG: THE SILVER DRAGON—ANIMATED BY A HUNDRED HUMAN LEGS—WEAVING IN AND OUT AT AN ASTONISHING SPEED ON THE LAWN OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE.



TOWERING HIGH ABOVE THE ONLOOKERS DURING THE CHINESE CORONATION PROCESSION IN HONG KONG: THE FISH DRAGON, WHOSE NECK WAS COMPOSED OF THREE ACROBATS, ONE ON TOP OF THE OTHER.

Republics and the Islamic stronghold of Afghanistan, was empty as the desert on its southern bank. Broad and swift sped the great river which rises in the Chinese mountains and after 900 miles flows into the Sea of Aral. Across it were green marshes and in the far distance a snow-capped range, but at that moment it seemed unlikely I should ever get any nearer to the plains where Sohrab and Rustum fought for the lordship of Central Asia."

At first I was not quite clear in what sense the route to Samarkand was a "forbidden road." Possibly, I thought, the phrase referred to Flecker's line, "For lust of knowing what should not be known"; but a more political meaning is suggested by the following passage, which, incidentally, shows the formidable character of the author's "golden journey." "Throughout the ages," she writes, "there has been a route from China across the legendary Oxus, now the Amu Darya, 'Mother of Rivers,' into Afghanistan and India. But the old 'Silk Road' through Balkh, where Alexander of Macedon camped, and Bamyan, whose giant Buddhas were defaced by Genghis Khan, circumvented



# DRAGONS PARADE TO HONOUR THE KING: REJOICINGS IN HONG KONG.

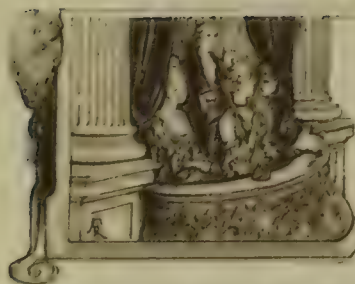


THE CHINESE CORONATION PROCESSION IN HONG KONG: CUNNINGLY CONSTRUCTED DRAGONS MAKING THEIR TORTUOUS WAY THROUGH THE NARROW, CROWDED STREETS, TO PERFORM EVOLUTIONS ON THE LAWN OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The Coronation of King George VI. was celebrated in Hong Kong not only by a combined review of the Army, Navy and Air Force at Happy Valley, where the salute was taken by the Acting Governor, but also by the Chinese population. Their rejoicings took the form of a procession of dragons winding their way through

the narrow streets, to perform complicated evolutions on the lawn of Government House. There were some 500,000 spectators. At night the ships lying off the mainland, including H.M.S. "Eagle," which had arrived two days before, were outlined with electric lights, forming an impressive spectacle.





# The World of the Theatre.

By IVOR BROWN.



## JOSEPH THE FIRST.

THIS week saw the centenary of the death of Joseph Grimaldi, whose name has become synonymous with the supreme arts of clowning. The application of the title "Joey" to any and every clown is, I suppose, a tribute to the great Grimaldi, who failed by a matter of three weeks to become one of the Eminent Victorians, but certainly qualified to be one of the great heroes of the early nineteenth century. He never kept his money: perhaps he never made very much, for there were no film-salaries in those days. Probably Groucho Marx can equal Grimaldi's yearly salary by doing a week's work or less. So Grimaldi died poor, a cripple—for his unsparing acrobatics had worn his muscular strength away—but in a famous phrase he was "known to his own." His own were all the London playgoers of the time who set value upon laughter.

Grimaldi, though he came of Italian stock, was essentially a Londoner. He was born, worked, and died in the capital. Sadler's Wells was then a semi-rural pleasure, and Grimaldi would go there to catch strange flies by the water-side, since collecting flies was one of his

and hide to. Serious tumbles from serious heights, innumerable kicks and incessant beatings, were a matter of frequent occurrence, but seemed, to his audience, to leave him every night 'fresh and free for the next night's flagellation.'

There is the eternal, universal clown, first the mocker of the mighty, secondly he who gets slapped.

Grimaldi, then, epitomised the necessary qualities of the clown. Psychological explanations of dramatic effects can be overdone, but I am sure that, in the case of the clown, we can see in the actor one who embodies our own inhibited impulses and suppressed desires. We think we are orderly, sensible people, good

he is hungry he snatches a free dinner from the pork-butcher's counter. When he finds Authority overbearing, he tickles its august ribs.

In all that he is acting for the old Adam in all of us, for the average sensual man, for the ordinary frailty of the flesh. We all like to laugh at the Law. When the modern police-force was founded by Sir Robert Peel in 1829 (its members were known as "Peelers" for nearly a



DESIGNED FOR ACT III. OF THE COVENT GARDEN PRODUCTION OF "THE FLYING DUTCHMAN" ON JUNE 7: ONE OF THE NEW SCENIC EFFECTS BY DR. EMIL PREETORIUS.

Dr. Emil Preetorius is one of the most eminent of German stage-designers and has established his reputation by the work he has done for many productions at the Berlin and Munich State Operas and at the Bayreuth Festivals. The production of "The Flying Dutchman" at Covent Garden, on June 7, will mark the first time his scenic effects have been seen in this country.

citizens, acknowledging the law. But do we not secretly hanker, at least just a little, to get round the law or to make game of its minions when they are pompous or officious? We do, but we dare not; being what we are, we dare not prosecute our impious purpose. Clown, however, has no hesitations. He applies the red-hot poker to the policeman's trousers. When

century, and still are called "Bobbies," after Sir Robert), the clowns made merciless fun of them, just as the music-hall comedians make fun of the Trenchard recruits and the Hendon Police College to-day. Grimaldi, as the irrepressible picker and stealer, impudent and wayward in all episodes of Pantomime, led the anti-Authoritarian chorus in his own day, and the professional heirs and assigns of Grimaldi have been doing it ever since.

To the moderns, the circus-clown is made less important than the clown of the cinema. Now, one of the chief causes of Charlie Chaplin's popularity has been his immediate surrender to impulse, however mischievous. Especially in his early films, if Charlie saw a big, gross man whose looks he did not like, he would go straight up to him and kick him in the pants. There were no questions asked, no answers given, but just the immediate, uninhibited, violent reaction to nastiness. Of course, too, Charlie was always ready to trip up, either physically or otherwise, the self-satisfied, the Panjandrum, the nabob, the boss, or the man with a uniform and a good conceit of himself. Charlie, in short, like Joey of old, represented all the antinomian side of our nature.

So do the Marx Brothers, who, though not wearing the conventional uniform and symbols of the clown, are the true representatives of the arena on the screen. They, too, react immediately to hatred or affection. There is no balance about their lives, no taking of thought for the morrow, no weighing of considerations. If Groucho likes the look of a lady, he immediately embraces her: it not, he is immediately suddenly and rude. He represents all that we, in our more primitive moments, would like to do. But, being civilised and having some instruction in manners, we dare not behave like this. So, when somebody on the stage or screen or in the circus-ring does conduct himself, like Grimaldi or Groucho, with no sense of good conduct, and with a complete contempt for the rules and the etiquette, he becomes the darling of our moments "off duty."

When Grimaldi stole the sausages, he was adored of all the children in the audience because they wanted to steal sausages and knew that it was for bidden. Good little boys do not do such things. There is warm welcome, then, for the clown who eternally remains the bad, the audacious, the uninhibited little boy whom his young audience would like to, but dare not, become, whom the elders also envy and admire because he usurps a liberty which they are not bold enough to take. The clown may be Grimaldi of old or Leslie Henson or Sydney Howard of to-day. In either case, he satisfies our appetite for mischief and liberates our delight in pulling the legs, beards, or coat-tails of the stern justice, the grave senator, or domineering pedagogue. I think Grimaldi's shade would like the centenary honoured by a burst of hearty laughter—at a clown.



"PAGANINI," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE: IN THE BALLROOM, WHEN PAGANINI (RICHARD TAUBER) PLAYS BEFORE THE PRINCESS OF LUCCA (EVELYN LAYE).

hobbies, as well as to work at the theatre or to refresh himself at the tavern of the Spa. Mr. Willson Disher, in his richly stored book on "Clowns and Pantomimes," has emphasised the Englishness of Grimaldi.

"His expression was engagingly frank; his voice rich and many toned. Here is the man who acted true-born English Bob Acres to the immense satisfaction of audiences all over the country. Here is the man who, at Sadler's Wells, appeared as Sir John Bull before an audience inebriated with the glory of being British-born—for this was the time of the Napoleonic wars—and sang to them:

'John Bull is my name,  
None my spirits can tame,  
with other British sentiments, such as the virtue of laughing and growing fat.'

But his great appeal to the public was as the Clown in the "Harlequinades," the man with the red-hot poker, the man who stole sausages and gave cheeky answers to policemen and all people in authority. Children screamed with apprehension lest Joey, their darling rogue, should be found out, and, sure enough, he was found out. Yet, adds Mr. Disher—

"When he was found out there was equal delight in his ludicrous agony during the beatings duly given him by all the pantomime personages in turn. He was deemed the most assiduous of all buffoons because of the rough trials he submitted his head



"PAGANINI," AT THE LYCEUM: PAGANINI (RICHARD TAUBER) SINGING TO THE PRINCESS OF LUCCA (EVELYN LAYE)—A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN FROM THE WINGS DURING A PERFORMANCE.



# THE ALDERSHOT CORONATION TATTOO: EMPIRE BANNERS; BATTLE; DRILL.



THE CHALLENGE BY THE KING'S CHAMPION IN ELIZABETHAN TIMES: A CORONATION CUSTOM STAGED AT THE ALDERSHOT TATTOO AGAINST A BACKGROUND REPRESENTING OLD LONDON AND WITNESSED BY A COLOURFUL THRONG OF YEOMEN OF THE GUARD, MEN-AT-ARMS, AND CITIZENS.

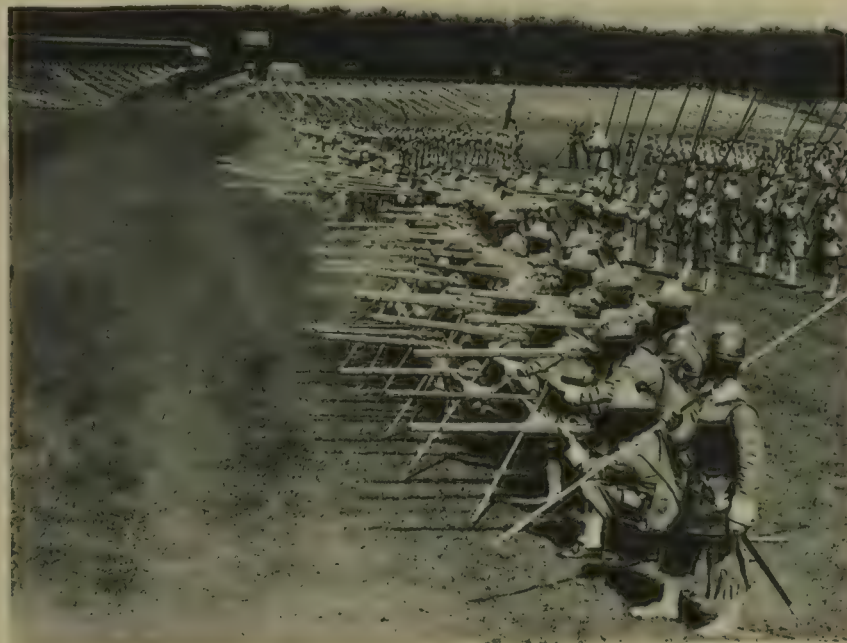
THE eight performances of the Aldershot Tattoo will be seen in the Rushmoor Arena from June 10 to June 19. Our photographs, which were taken during daylight rehearsals, show some of the spectacular features which will be evident. During the opening item, when the Banners of the Empire will be trooped, the Massed Cavalry Bands will play "Imperial Britain," by Chandler, and "Crown and Commonwealth," by Adams. The battle which will be represented this year is the Passage of the Douro during the Peninsular Campaign in 1809. The quaint Stuart ceremony of "Lodging the Colour" is being revived, pikemen and musketeers performing the drill of the period before the Colours are taken to the Ensign's quarters and hung from the window to serve as a rallying point. The King's Champion appears in the final tableau and a symbolic challenge will be broadcast from the loud-speakers.



THE ENTRY OF THE BANNERS OF THE EMPIRE—BORNE BY SOME OF THE TALLEST MEN IN THE ARMY: AN OPENING ITEM IN WHICH THE FLAGS OF ALL THE DOMINIONS AND STATES ASSEMBLE IN SALUTE TO THE NATIONAL FLAG.



THE PASSAGE OF THE DOURO DURING THE PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN OF 1809: ARTILLERYMEN (REPRESENTED BY THE 17TH FIELD BRIGADE R.A.) FIRING THEIR CANNON DURING THE ACTION.



"LODGING THE COLOUR"—A STUART CEREMONY REVIVED: MUSKETEERS OF THE CAPTAIN'S COMPANY OF THE BLUE REGIMENT DRILLING BEFORE THE COLOURS ARE TAKEN TO THE ENSIGN'S QUARTERS.



## AT A COURT BALL IN BUCKINGHAM PALACE: REGAL

SPECIALLY DRAWN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON



THE BALLROOM IN BUCKINGHAM PALACE DURING A COURT BALL SUCH AS THE TWO HELD TO CELEBRATE THE CORONATION DANCE, WATCHING THE

A Court Ball, it is hardly necessary to point out, is one of the most splendid of the Royal Functions that take place in Buckingham Palace: witness our drawing, which is typical of such an occasion. The proceedings at the Ball given there on May 26 may be taken as an example of how such a State entertainment is organised. On that occasion over two thousand guests attended. The scene in the great ballroom was one of dazzling brilliance when the King

and Queen made their entrance, walking in procession, just after ten o'clock. The Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Cramer, and the other Officers of State, wearing the uniforms of their offices and carrying their staves, walked backwards before their Majesties. Behind came Queen Mary and other members of the Royal Family circle; thirty-one in all. The band played the National Anthem and the huge throng of guests stood while King George and Queen Elizabeth

## PAGEANTRY AT ONE OF THE SEASON'S GREAT FUNCTIONS.

NEWS" BY STEVEN SPURRIER, R.B.A.



OF KING GEORGE AND QUEEN ELIZABETH: THEIR MAJESTIES SEATED ON THE ROYAL DAÏS AFTER THE FIRST, AND ROYAL, GENERAL COMPANY DANCE.

took their seats on the gold and crimson damask chairs in the centre of the Royal daïs. Queen Mary had a seat of honour beside them. On the King's command to the Lord Chamberlain, the band began to play. The first tune was a fox-trot. His Majesty led his sister, the Princess Royal, on to the floor and they began to dance. In accordance with tradition, the first dance was reserved for the Royal guests, while the general company stood watching. The

Queen danced with King Faruk of Egypt. The Dukes of Gloucester and Kent danced with their wives. Later, the King and Queen led the procession of members of the Royal Family and foreign Royalties into supper. These latter included the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden, the Diadoch of Greece, Prince and Princess Chichibu of Japan, and the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia. After supper the general company began to dance.

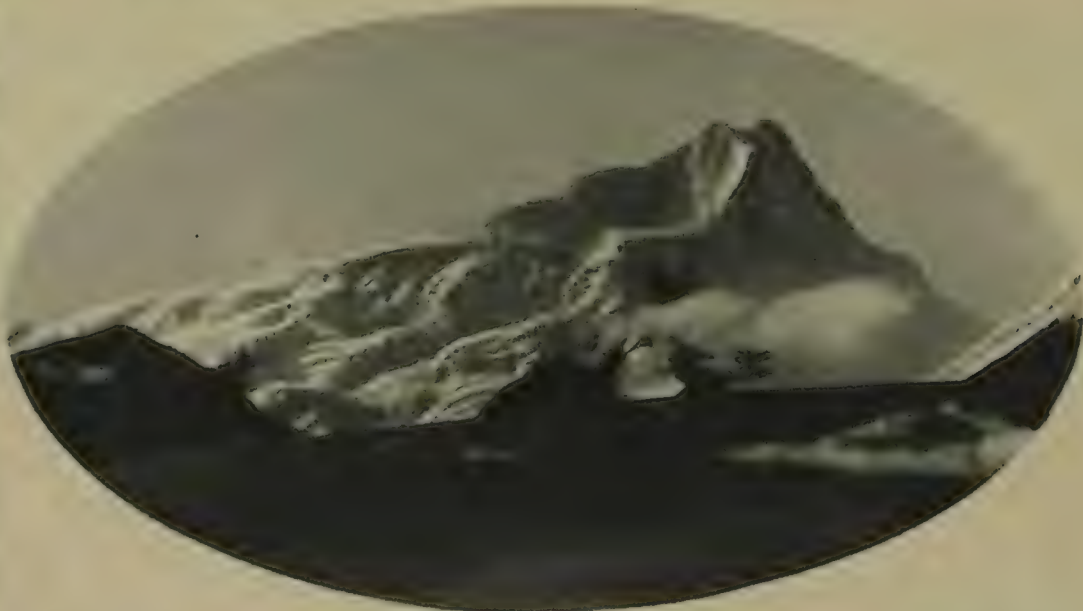


# A WINDOW ON THE WORLD: PICTORIAL NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR.



THE YOUTHFUL CONQUEROR OF CHOMOLHARI, THE 23,000-FT. VIRGIN HIMALAYA PEAK: MR. F. SPENCER CHAPMAN (LEFT), WHO HAD ONLY ONE WHITE COMPANION.

Mt. Chomolhari (23,930 ft.), on the borders of Bhutan and Tibet, was climbed recently by the final climb by Mr. Charles Crawford, I.C.S. Some difficulty was experienced in getting permission for the enterprise from the Tibetan authorities, the



CHOMOLHARI, THE "UNCLIMBABLE" VIRGIN PEAK IN THE HIMALAYAS, ON THE BORDERS OF TIBET AND BHUTAN: THE MOUNTAIN, KNOWN AS THE "DIVINE QUEEN OF MOUNTAINS," SEEN FROM THE TIBETAN SIDE.

mountain being regarded as exceptionally sacred. The expedition cost only £20. The equipment was borrowed from the Himalaya Club; and Mr. Chapman and Mr. Crawford both carried loads. Conditions were found to be bad. After three snow camps Mr. Crawford was forced to retire, as his leave was expiring.



THE GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE, NOW OPEN—THE LONGEST SINGLE SPAN IN THE WORLD: SAN FRANCISCO'S NEW £7,000,000 TRAFFIC LINK.

The bridge over the Golden Gate, the famous opening into San Francisco Bay, was opened to motorists on May 28. Our view is taken looking southwards, showing residential sections of San Francisco in the background and the Presidio military reserve, where the bridge meets the land. On the right is the Pacific, and in the foreground Marin peninsula.



THE ARMS OF THE DUKE OF WINDSOR: THE ROYAL ARMS DIFFERENCED BY A LABEL BEARING A CROWN; DISPLAYED ON HIS CARTER BANNER RECENTLY HUNG IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR, AS ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIBED ON "OUR NOTE-BOOK" PAGE.



CELEBRATING THE CORONATION IN NIGERIA: THE OBA OF BENIN WEARING HIS CEREMONIAL CORAL HEAD-DRESS FOR THE OCCASION.

Few of the ceremonies commemorating the Coronation throughout the Empire can have been stranger than that at Benin, in Southern Nigeria. These were attended by the British Resident, as well as by the ruling Oba of Benin. The Oba was conspicuous in a beautiful coral head-dress. This potentate is a most enlightened ruler, a former student of King's College, Lagos.



NON-SPANISH PRISONERS CAPTURED BY GENERAL FRANCO'S FORCES CROSSING INTO FRANCE: A PARTY OF RELEASED MEN WHICH INCLUDED A NUMBER OF BRITISH SUBJECTS. Some forty prisoners, British, French, Belgian, and Danish, captured by General Franco's troops in the Spanish Civil War, were brought to the Franco-Spanish frontier and taken over to Hendaye for repatriation on May 29. Twenty-five of them were British, who stated that they had been recruited to work in Spain, but had found themselves turned into soldiers. They appeared to have been well treated by General Franco's authorities.



A HOUSE AT HANWORTH AFTER AN AEROPLANE HAD STRUCK IT AND CAUGHT FIRE: THE EFFECT OF AN ACCIDENT WHICH MARRED THE ISLE OF MAN AIR RACE. Two airmen lost their lives when their machine struck a house at Hanworth at the beginning of the Isle of Man air race. The machine caught fire, igniting the building, within which was a woman who was recovering from an operation: the accident proved fatal to her. Other inmates suffered minor injuries. This accident was one of a number that occurred on May 29, mostly at Empire Air Day displays.



## THE CORONATION DERBY: THE ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL PARTY AT EPSOM.



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1. THE DUCHESS OF KENT KISSES HER SISTER-IN-LAW, THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER—SHOWING ALSO THE DUKES OF KENT (LEFT) AND GLOUCESTER (RIGHT).

3. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER WELCOMED ON THEIR ARRIVAL BY LORD ROSEBERY (SEEN SHAKING HANDS WITH THE DUCHESS).

2. THE QUEEN (WITH THE KING STANDING NEXT TO HER, ON THE RIGHT) GREETING QUEEN MARY WITH A KISS ON HER ARRIVAL.

4. MERRIMENT IN THE ROYAL BOX AT EPSOM ON DERBY DAY: THE QUEEN AND THE DUKE OF KENT IN HAPPY MOOD.

The Derby of Coronation Year, won by Mrs. G. B. Miller's Mid-day Sun, with Mrs. F. Nagle's Sandsprite second and the Aga Khan's Le Grand Duc third, was run on June 2, and attracted one of the greatest crowds ever seen at Epsom. When the King and Queen and the rest of the royal party arrived on the course they received a tumultuous welcome. There was a procession of five cars. Their

Majesties were in the first, and in the second was Queen Mary, with the Princess Royal and Lord Harewood. In the next were the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, and they were followed by the Duke and Duchess of Kent. The fifth car contained members of the entourage in attendance on the King and Queen. The royal visitors were welcomed by Lord Lonsdale, Lord Crewe, and Lord Rosebery.



# THE CORONATION DERBY: WATCHING THE RACE FROM THE ROYAL BOX.



HOW THE ROYAL PARTY SAW THE DERBY: 1. (LEFT TO RIGHT) QUEEN MARY, THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER, THE DUCHESS OF KENT, THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, THE DUKE OF KENT, THE QUEEN, THE KING, AND PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT. 2 AND 3. THE PRINCESS ROYAL, QUEEN MARY, THE DUCHESS OF KENT, DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, DUKE OF KENT, THE QUEEN, AND THE KING.

The cheering that greeted the King and Queen when they arrived on the course at Epsom, on Derby Day, was renewed when their Majesties appeared in the Royal Box accompanied by the rest of the royal party. Later, there were similar scenes of enthusiasm when the King walked along to the paddock to

see the parade of Derby runners. Among the spectators were hundreds of visitors from various parts of the Empire who had come over for the Coronation. After the race, Mrs. G. B. Miller, the owner of the winner, was summoned by the King to the Royal Box to receive congratulations.





A HISTORIC NATURAL-COLOUR PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AFTER THE CORONATION: THE CROWNED KING AND QUEEN, WITH THEIR DAUGHTERS, PRINCESS ELIZABETH AND PRINCESS MARGARET, IN THEIR ROBES.

Among the portraits of their Majesties the King and Queen and the young Princesses, taken on the occasion of the Coronation, this magnificent natural-colour photograph has a unique value and interest, as showing in detail and with extraordinary brilliance the colours of their Coronation robes, Crowns, and Circlets. The King, it may be

noted, is not wearing St. Edward's Crown, with which the act of Coronation was performed, but the Imperial State Crown, which he assumed later in the ceremony, and wore during the return procession to Buckingham Palace. The Queen's Crown and the circlets worn by Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret were specially made.

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ON THE RETURN JOURNEY FROM WESTMINSTER ABBEY TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE: A COLUMN OF DOMINION TROOPS IN THE PROCESSION PASSING THROUGH THE TRIPLE GATEWAY AT HYDE PARK CORNER, BUILT IN 1826 FROM DESIGNS BY DECIMUS BURTON.



THE RETURN PROCESSION PASSING UP Gaily Decorated REGENT STREET, FROM PICCADILLY CIRCUS TO OXFORD CIRCUS: A VIEW SHOWING ANOTHER CONTINGENT OF OVERSEA TROOPS, THE DENSITY OF THE CROWD, AND (LEFT FOREGROUND) THE CORNER OF VIGO STREET.



(LEFT) THE KING AND QUEEN IN THE STATE COACH, DRAWN BY EIGHT WINDSOR GREYS, PASSING ALONG THE MALL TO THE ADMIRALTY ARCH: THE PROCESSION ON ITS WAY FROM BUCKINGHAM PALACE TO WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

ALTHOUGH the scenes of the Coronation procession, on May 12, from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey, and back to the Palace by a longer route, were abundantly illustrated at the time, both in our own pages and elsewhere, it was not until natural-colour photography could produce its results that the actual hues and brilliance of the great pageant could be placed on record with complete accuracy. The camera, of course, has the particular advantage that it cannot err in matters of detail, and that it shows an event exactly as it occurred. Consequently these remarkably fine photographs in natural colour possess a unique historical value, and we feel sure that thousands of our readers, who saw that unforgettable sight, will appreciate them as recalling to memory, with unimpeachable precision, the panorama of movement and colour just as it appeared to their own eyes as they watched it in the streets of London. Another special point of interest regarding these illustrations is that this was the first Coronation procession to be recorded by natural-colour photography, and to be shown by the same process on the films.

(RIGHT) THEIR MAJESTIES SET FORTH TO BE CROWNED BY WESTMINSTER ABBEY: THE STATE COACH TURNING INTO THE MALL JUST AFTER LEAVING BUCKINGHAM PALACE AND PASSING ROUND THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.





## FAMOUS FORTS

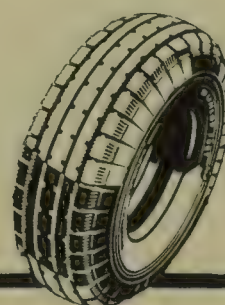
## CARNARVON CASTLE

The masterpiece of the greatest builder of British fortresses—in its day impregnable and still a monument of massive masonry defiant of the wear of time.



Fortified by DUNLOP Tyres, the modern motorist enjoys the most dependable protection against the hazards of the road. Stout of wall and tough of tread, DUNLOP defies wear and tear and time, as well as ever mediaeval fortress did. Your best safeguard from skid and your best guarantee of long, economical service is to fit

*The New* **DUNLOP**



**Fort**



# THE CORONATION DERBY: TATTENHAM CORNER—AND THE SURPRISING FINISH.



Upper: THE EVENTUAL WINNER IMPROVING HIS POSITION AT TATTENHAM CORNER: A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING MID-DAY SUN (JOCKEY IN DARK JACKET AND LIGHT SLEEVES) THIRD FROM THE RIGHT, WITH GOYA II. IN FRONT OF HIM AND FAIRFORD LEADING.

Lower: MID-DAY SUN WINS THE CORONATION DERBY AFTER A HARD STRUGGLE WITH SANDSPRITE, WHICH CAME IN SECOND: A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING THE WINNER A LENGTH AND A HALF AHEAD.

The Coronation Derby was a race of many surprises. The joint favourites, Cash Book and Perifox, were both unplaced, as was also the much-talked-of French horse, Le Ksar. First and second places were taken by outsiders, both these horses being owned by women. The Aga Khan, winner of the Derby in 1935 and 1936, was now third with Le Grand Duc, a horse running at 100 to 9 against. The winner

was ridden by M. Beary. Renardo led at the start. At Tattenham Corner Fairford held a slight lead of Goya II., with Mid-day Sun and Sandsprite improving their positions. A quarter of a mile from home Goya II. was still in front, but gave way shortly afterwards to Mid-day Sun and Sandsprite. The latter pair fought out an interesting finish, Mid-day Sun winning by one and a half lengths.



# THE CORONATION DERBY: A WOMAN OWNER WINS FOR THE FIRST TIME.



LEADING IN MID-DAY SUN (M. BEARY UP) AFTER WINNING THE DERBY BY ONE AND A HALF LENGTHS: MRS. G. B. MILLER (THE OWNER OF MID-DAY SUN IN PARTNERSHIP WITH HER MOTHER) RECEIVING CONGRATULATIONS FROM THE AGA KHAN (ON RIGHT) ON BECOMING THE FIRST WOMAN OWNER TO WIN THE RACE AT EPSOM.

Apart from Lady James Douglas, who won a "Derby" at Newmarket in 1918, Mrs. G. B. Miller, the owner of Mid-day Sun, is the first woman owner to win the Derby. Mrs. Miller is chiefly interested in golfing, motoring, and tennis and she is not often seen on the race-course. In fact, she was not present when Mid-day Sun won the Trial Stakes at Lingfield Park earlier this year. It is interesting to

recall that April the Fifth also won the Derby after winning the Trial Stakes in 1932. Apart from Mid-day Sun, which she owns in partnership with her mother, Mrs. Miller has only one other horse in training. Mid-day Sun, with M. Beary up, passed the post a length and a half in front of Sandsprite, who is also owned by a woman, Mrs. Nagle. Mrs. Miller was congratulated by the King and Queen.



# PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK:



**MR. O. ST. C. O'MALLEY.**

Appointed to be H.M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Mexico City, in succession to the late Mr. John Murray. Was Acting Counsellor of Embassy in Peking, 1925-27. Promoted to be a Counsellor in the Foreign Office in 1935.



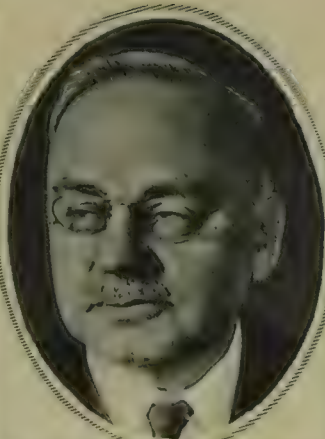
**SIR PHILIP SASSOON, B.T.**

Appointed First Commissioner of Works (without Cabinet rank) in the reconstruction of the Cabinet consequent upon Mr. Baldwin's retirement. Formerly Under Secretary for Air and the only Minister to occupy the same office from 1931 until now.



**MR. F. J. WROTTESELEY, K.C.**

Appointed one of the Justices of the High Court of Justice (King's Bench Division). Was appointed Recorder of Wolverhampton in 1930. Called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1907, and took silk in 1926. Served, Great War, France, 1915-16, and was mentioned in despatches.



**PROFESSOR ADLER.**

Distinguished Viennese psychologist and founder of individual psychology. Died May 28; aged sixty-seven. Was founder and president of the International Society of Individual Psychology. Lectured widely in Great Britain and the United States.



**PROFESSOR PERKIN.**

A pioneer in colour chemistry. Died May 30; aged seventy-five. Appointed Professor of colour chemistry at Leeds, 1915; and Dean of the Faculty of Technology, 1922-24. Elected an honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1923. Awarded Davy Medal, Royal Society, 1920.



**MR. WALTER RUNCIMAN.**

Mr. Walter Runciman, who relinquished the post of President of the Board of Trade in the Cabinet reconstruction, was made a Viscount on May 28. This follows the peerage already conferred upon his father, in 1933. It is believed to be the first example in history of father and son being raised to peerages in the lifetimes of both.



**QUEEN MARY HONOURS THE CHELSEA PENSIONERS: HER MAJESTY TAKES THE SALUTE AT THE OAK-APPLE DAY PARADE IN HONOUR OF CHARLES II.'S MEMORY.**

Queen Mary was present at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on May 29 for the observation of Oak-Apple Day, when the pensioners honour King Charles II., founder of the Hospital, by a full-dress parade. Her Majesty was attended by the Dowager Countess of Airlie and Lieut.-Colonel Sir Reginald Seymour. With her in this picture is seen General Sir Walter Braithwaite, Governor of the Hospital.



**SIR JOHN C. C. DAVIDSON.**

Sir John C. C. Davidson was raised to the peerage as a Viscount on May 28. He was Chairman of the Conservative Party Organisation from 1926 to 1930, and has been Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster since 1931. He is now forty-eight. Unionist M.P. for Hemel Hempstead from 1924. He was an Investigator, Distressed Areas, 1934.



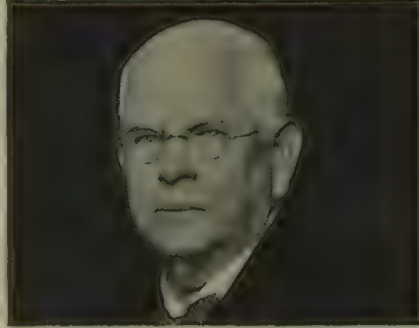
**MR. HAY HALKETT.**

The well-known former Metropolitan magistrate. Died May 31; aged seventy-four. During his later years he sat at Westminster (since 1932), retiring in 1935. Interested in social welfare, founding a Boys' Club while Stipendiary Magistrate at Kingston-upon-Hull.



**THE WINNER AND THE RUNNER-UP IN THE BRITISH AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP: MR. ROBERT SWEENEY (LEFT) AND MR. L. MUNN (RIGHT).**

Mr. Robert Sweeney, the twenty-five-year-old golfer, a member of the Royal and Ancient Club and Prince's, won the British Amateur Championship at Royal St. George's, Sandwich, on May 29. His opponent, Mr. Lionel Munn, from Londonderry, is fifty.



**SIR THOMAS NEILL.**

A pioneer of National Health Insurance. Died May 31; aged eighty-one. Chairman, the National Amalgamated Approved Society, for twenty-one years. Formerly General Manager, London, Edinburgh and Glasgow Insurance Company, and a director, Pearl Assurance Co.



**MR. G. S. SZLUMPER.**

It was officially announced on May 28 that Sir Herbert Walker, General Manager of the Southern Railway since 1924, was retiring, and that he would be succeeded by Mr. Gilbert Savil Szlumper, the Assistant General Manager. Mr. Szlumper is fifty-three.



**SOVIET SCIENTISTS WHO ESTABLISHED A WEATHER STATION AT THE NORTH POLE: (L. TO R.) M. PAPANIN, HEAD OF THE NORTH POLE PARTY, PROFESSOR SCHMIDT, AND M. VODOPYANOFF.**

News was received recently that a Soviet air expedition had successfully established a camp at the North Pole. It was learned that four men would remain for a year at the base on an ice-floe to make scientific observations. The aeroplane was piloted by M. Vodopyanoff. Professor Schmidt, head of the expedition, was one of the party.



**MR. GUY H. GUILLUM SCOTT.**

Appointed Chancellor of the Diocese of Oxford in succession to the late Sir William Hansell, K.C. Appointed Assistant Secretary of the Church Assembly in 1920, and Chancellor of the Dioceses of Winchester and Peterborough in 1930.



# THE "DEUTSCHLAND" BOMBED; THE GERMANS: EVENTS THAT

# AND ALMERIA BOMBARDED BY CAUSED A GRAVE SITUATION.



MEMBERS OF THE CREW OF THE GERMAN "POCKET BATTLESHIP" "DEUTSCHLAND" BOMBER AT IVIZA) SUN-BATHING IN DECK: A SCENE WHILE THE SHIP WAS ON PATROL DUTY OFF THE COAST OF SPAIN.



THE SPANISH SEAPORT BOMBARDED BY GERMAN WARSHIPS BY SPANISH GOVERNMENT AIRCRAFT: ALMERIA—A



IN REPRISAL FOR THE BOMBING OF THE "DEUTSCHLAND" VIEW FROM THE OLD MOORISH CASTLE, ALCAZARA.



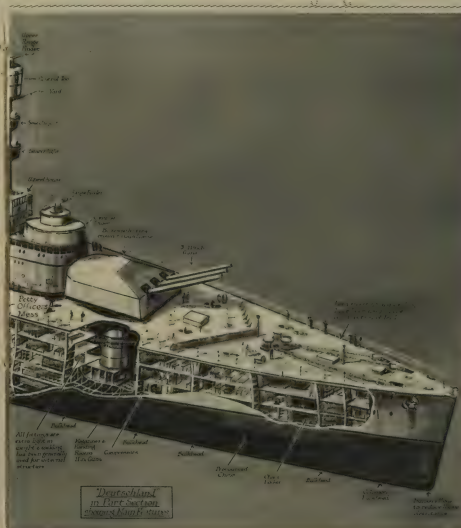
ANOTHER GENERAL VIEW OF ALMERIA, SHOWING THE CASTLE AND PART OF THE HARBOUR: ONE OF SPAIN'S FINEST SEAPORTS, KNOWN TO THE ROMANS AS PORTUS MAGNUS AND TO THE MOORS AS AL-MARIYAT.



SHOWING THE FLAT-ROOFED HOUSES THAT GIVE THE TOWN AN ORIENTAL ASPECT: THE CASTLE AT ALMERIA, THE SEAPORT CAPTURED FROM THE MOORS IN 1488.



THE GERMAN "POCKET BATTLESHIP" BOMBED BY SPANISH GOVERNMENT AEROPLANES OF 22 DEAD AND 83 WOUNDED: A DIAGRAMMATIC DRAWING SHOWING DETAILS OF



WHILE ANCHORED IN THE ROADSTADT AT IVIZA, WITH AN IMMEDIATE CASUALTY LIST THE SHIP, INCLUDING THE SEAMEN'S MESS WHERE OVER TWENTY MEN WERE KILLED.



AN ARCHITECTURAL CURIOSITY IN ALMERIA, THE SPANISH TOWN BOMBARDED BY THE GERMANS: A STREET BORN FROM THE SOLID ROCK.



THE "DEUTSCHLAND" AT SEA: AN AIR VIEW OF THE GERMAN "POCKET BATTLESHIP" RECENTLY BOMBED AT IVIZA, HERE SEEN CAPTULATING ONE SEAPLANE (FORWARD OF THE FUNNEL) AND TAKING ABOARD ANOTHER (SEEN JUST AFT OF THE FUNNEL).



TYPICAL OF THE MEN KILLED AND THE CREW OF A GERMAN WARSHIP'S



WOUNDED IN THE "DEUTSCHLAND": LAUNCH TRAINING FOR A RACE.



THE GERMAN "POCKET BATTLESHIP" WHICH (AS STATED BY MR. EDEN IN PARLIAMENT ON INFORMATION FROM A BRITISH WARSHIP) CARRIED OUT THE BOMBARDMENT OF ALMERIA: THE "ADMIRAL SCHEER," A SISTER SHIP OF THE "DEUTSCHLAND."

The German Note to the Non-Intervention Committee stated: "On Saturday, May 29, the armoured vessel 'Deutschland' was peacefully at anchor in the roadstead of Iviza. . . . Bombs were suddenly dropped by two aeroplanes of the Red Valencia authorities. . . . As the ship was at rest, the crew, were in the unprotected quarters forward. One of the bombs fell in the

middle of the seamen's mess. Twenty-two dead and 83 wounded were the result of this assault. . . . The attack came entirely as a surprise. The ship had not fired at the aeroplanes. . . . In retaliation for the criminal assault. . . . German vessels this morning shelled the fortified port of Almeria." Announcing these events in Parliament, Mr. Eden said that about

twenty badly wounded German seamen from the "Deutschland" were being cared for in the military hospital at Gibraltar. "I have also received information (he continued) from one of his Majesty's ships that the German armoured ship 'Admiral Scheer' bombarded Almeria." In a Note to the League Council the Valencia Government gave a different version of the

affair, stating that their aeroplanes were first fired on by a German warship at Iviza and "retaliated by bombing the aggressor vessel." The Note said later: "A cruiser and four destroyers fired 200 shots at Almeria. Thirty-five buildings have been entirely destroyed. Up to the present 19 dead have been found among the ruins."



THREE GOLD CUPS  
OF PRIME IMPORTANCE:  
A RARE CONJUNCTION  
OF FIRST-MAGNITUDE WORKS  
IN GOLD AT AUCTION.

REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF MESSRS. SOTHEY AND CO.



DETAIL OF THE AIRTHREY RENAISSANCE GOLD GLOBE CUP (CENTRE ILLUSTRATION): THE FIGURE OF JUPITER, WITH THUNDERBOLT AND EAGLE, SURMOUNTING THE UPPER HEMISPHERE FORMING THE COVER.

THE magnificent gold globe cup here illustrated is paramount among the Airthrey Treasures, collected by the late Mr. Donald Graham, of Airthrey Castle, Bridge of Allan, and to be sold without reserve at Sotheby's on June 10. Reasons for attributing it to Jeronimus Petrei of Nuremberg, who died apparently in 1569, are fully

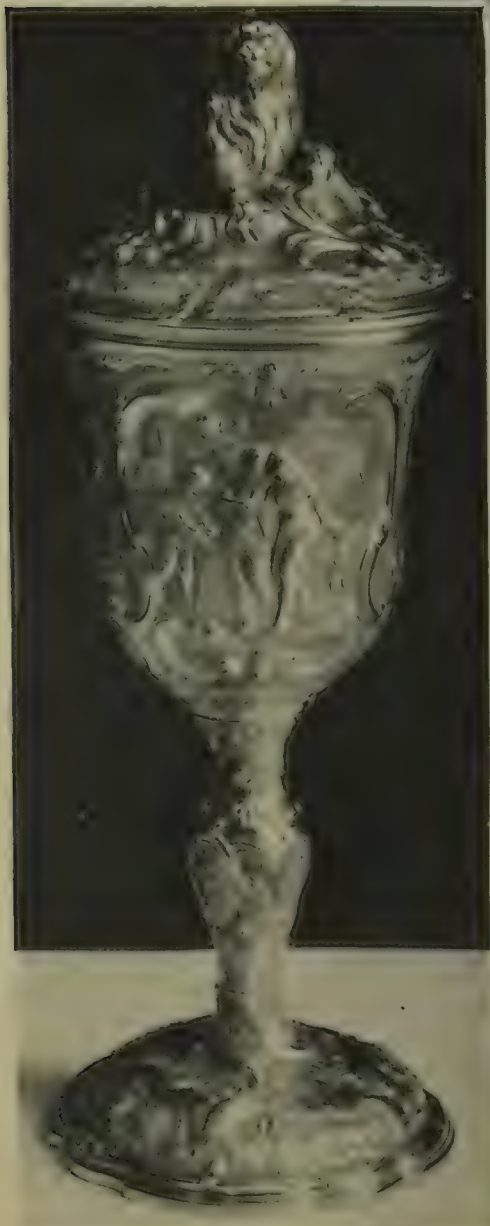
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DETAIL OF THE AIRTHREY CUP: THE CROWNED FIGURE OF NEPTUNE AT THE BASE, POISED, TRIDENT IN HAND, ON A SEA-HORSE AMONG DOLPHINS, AND SUPPORTING THE GLOBE THAT RESTS ON HIS HEAD.

[Continued.]

discussed in an article in the illustrated catalogue, which also states: "This unique example of Renaissance work is probably the finest and most beautiful example of sixteenth-century secular gold-work in existence. The only object in any way comparable is the Pierpont Morgan celestial globe, tentatively ascribed to Urban Schneeweis of Dresden, now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. Certain similarities exist between these two cups. . . . The Airthrey Cup, however, is unquestionably considerably earlier in date, finer in design, and more perfectly executed." It is slightly smaller, being 8 in. high, while the Morgan Cup is 9½ in. The domed foot is chased with a frieze representing Adam naming the beasts in Eden and Eve tempted by the Serpent. The map engraved on the globe includes in the lower hemisphere "America Terranova." The origin of this map is also discussed. The history of the Airthrey Cup is unknown, but the writer thinks it may well have been made for some member of the Reigning House of Bavaria.



PROBABLY THE FINEST EXTANT EXAMPLE OF SIXTEENTH-CENTURY SECULAR GOLD-WORK: A SUPERB RENAISSANCE GOLD GLOBE CUP (C. 1555-1565) FROM AIRTHREY CASTLE, TENTATIVELY ATTRIBUTED TO JERONIMUS PETREI OF NUREMBERG.

ON June 10 Messrs. Sotheby will also offer the two cups shown in the adjoining illustrations, the property of Princess de la Tour d'Auvergne Lauraguais, from Baron Karl Mayer de Rothschild's collection. Three such important gold cups seldom appear for auction simultaneously. That on the left was made by P. Metayer in 1754. The lion's paw rests on a shield bearing the device of Zeeland.—The right-hand cup has an inscription indicating the date 1665. On the base are the arms of the Carinthian Counts, afterwards Princes of Rosenberg. In 1660 the Emperor Leopold made them Stewards of Crown domains in Carinthia, and the cup probably commemorates that occasion.

LEFT: OF THE LOUIS XV. PERIOD: A REMARKABLY FINE GOLD CUP, DATED 1754, DECORATED WITH MYTHOLOGICAL SUBJECTS AND SURMOUNTED BY A FIGURE OF A LION ON THE COVER. (10½ IN. HIGH.)

RIGHT: BEARING A PORTRAIT OF THE EMPEROR LEOPOLD I. INSCRIBED—"LEOPOLDO IMPERATORI SIT LONGA VITA ET PROSPERITAS": A RARE GOLD CUP OF ABOUT 1665. (6½ IN. HIGH.)





# This England . . .



*Ilfracombe, N. Devon*

GOING to the seaside is no ancient custom. Indeed until the last century the rigours of travel forbade it for so many. A change of air meant a visit to relatives or the old home in the country. But the custom is a good one ; not only for ourselves but for the little ports that would else have starved through the concentrating of industry. So is our coast dotted with lovely townlets, relics of an older day that our good habits keep alive. And in each you will find—awearied with climbing or swimming or just idling — another refreshing relic of this England that our good habits (and good sense) keep very much alive . . . our Worthington.







## A PAGE FOR COLLECTORS. ENGLISH HISTORY IN GLASS.

By FRANK DAVIS.

Copenhagen 2 April 1801. Trafalgar 21 Oct 1805. Where He Gloriously Fell."

Figs. 3 and 4 record a less exciting event, about which a good deal has appeared in print during recent weeks. The last occasion on which the King's Champion rode into Westminster Hall was after the coronation dinner of George IV. Here he is, armed *cap-à-pie*, and gauntlet raised in his right hand. The other side of the bowl is engraved with

partnership: the Union of Great Britain and Ireland became an established fact, with what results we know. This tankard and other similar pieces bear witness to the event.

It appears to have been the various Orange lodges in Ireland which first created a demand for political propaganda glasses: many examples have been illustrated on this page in the past. They generally bear an equestrian portrait of King William, the words "Boyne 1st July 1690," and the opening phrase of the Orange toast, "To the Glorious Memory."

Jacobite glasses were made in reply to this propaganda, and there is a long series of various types until quite late in the century. Apart from examples in which their purpose is obvious—e.g., an engraving of Prince Charles Edward himself—there are many glasses in which a treasonable intent is discreetly disguised. They are found, for instance, engraved with the Jacobite rose and single bud. Earlier examples bear the rose and two buds, which signify James III. of England and VIII. of Scotland (the Old Pretender) and his two sons, Prince Charles Edward and Prince Henry. Henry became a Cardinal in 1747, and after that date the Jacobite rose appears with a single bud only (except when an engraver has copied the old design on a later glass in ignorance). Some examples have a large moth on the reverse side, and the general opinion appears to be that this indicates the decay of Jacobite sentiment. Personally, I cannot imagine anyone commemorating the failure of his dearest hopes in this manner.

Handling these old Jacobite glasses, we can experience the minor thrill of holding between our fingers a glass which can still speak of treasons and stratagems. Raise it above a bowl of water and drink to the King over the water if you will—King George's troopers will not be knocking at your front door as they did after the '45, and the Cause has become a trifle tarnished since that date, in spite of the avowed intention of undergraduate Jacobites to proclaim Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria the rightful King of England from the steps of the Martyrs' Memorial at Oxford—a well-advertised rag which was firmly and gently suppressed by the Proctors lest literally minded foreigners should fill their newspapers with scare headlines of "Revolt in England!"

A SPATE of special exhibitions coincided with the Coronation. It was impossible to deal with them at the time, and it will be difficult to deal with any of them in the near future: I salve my conscience by giving tardy recognition to one of unusual character and wide appeal, and that in spite of a deep-rooted prejudice against the practice of adding engraving to so beautiful a material as glass, which lends itself easily to noble shapes and congeals happily into a limpid immobility. Thus speaks a somewhat pernicky prig: let him come down to earth and watch our ancestors, who were plagued by no such high-falutin' inhibitions, listening-in, as it were, to the events of their times and placing them on permanent record in their own pleasant way. This show provided in Dover Street (and still provides at Messrs. Arthur Churchill's, in High Street, Marylebone) a commentary upon political and social history of extraordinary range and considerable incisiveness, notably in that well-known glass previously illustrated on this page showing Admiral Byng hanging from a gibbet and inscribed "The Coward Rewarded." It is hardly necessary to point out that Byng was shot, not hanged, in 1757, after his failure to relieve Minorca. It is difficult to believe that the engraver would



1. A RELIC OF THE LEISURELY PAST, WHEN TOPICAL OCCASIONS COULD WAIT TO BE COMMEMORATED IN GLASS! A RUMMER CELEBRATING THE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CAPTURE OF GIBRALTAR.



2. ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF THE GLASS ENGRAVER TAKING ADVANTAGE OF NATIONAL FEELING: A NELSON BOWL, BEARING THE NAMES OF HIS VICTORIES, MADE SOON AFTER TRAFALGAR. Reproductions by Courtesy of Arthur Churchill, Ltd.

the Royal Crown and with "GIV R, July 19 1821."

Fig. 4 was made a year previously, when the agitation about the rights and wrongs of Queen Caroline was at its height. There was strong sympathy for the Queen in many quarters, not, perhaps, because her own character was particularly pleasant, but because it was felt that the behaviour of her husband had passed all bounds. It will be remembered that she was so ill-advised as to try to force her way into Westminster Abbey on Coronation Day: she was turned away at the doors and died a few weeks later. This glass is an indication of the state of public feeling at the time. It is engraved with the Royal Crown flanked by the initials "Q.C.," and is inscribed "God and my Rights 1820." The whole episode would be tragic were it not so undignified: it is extraordinarily difficult to regard either party to the quarrel with anything but contempt.

Now here are two pieces whose meaning is more subtle. Fig. 5 is one of a large class whose decoration consists of Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock. In 1800, by methods of which the least said the better, the English Cabinet—which meant well but could not be expected to exercise wisdom in advance of the times—induced the Irish Parliament to vote its own extinction, and the two islands entered upon more than a century of exasperated and bickering



3. CORONATION ENTHUSIASM IN GLASS OF 1821: GEORGE IV.'S "KING'S CHAMPION"—THE LAST OCCASION ON WHICH THIS PICTURESQUE FIGURE THREW DOWN HIS GAUNTLET IN CHALLENGE.



4. ANOTHER RELIC OF THE MOODS OF POPULAR FEELING IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY: A "PRO-CAROLINE" GLASS INDICATING SUPPORT OF THE QUEEN IN HER SQUABBLE WITH KING GEORGE IV.

not be aware of this fact; one can only suggest that to show him hanging was a piece of violent and barbarous propaganda before and not after the event.

Of the purely commemorative patriotic glasses in the exhibition Figs. 1 and 2 can be considered as typical. Fig. 1 shows a rummer made to commemorate the centenary of the capture of Gibraltar in 1704. Two large three-masted vessels, with smaller ships in the background, are seen off the Rock, and the inscription is "Capture of Gibraltar by the British Fleet 1704" (accurate spelling was not a national virtue during the Napoleonic period). Finer and of far greater sentimental value is the Nelson bowl of Fig. 2, whose inscription speaks for itself: "Conqueror at Aboukir 1 Aug 1798.



5. A NOTABLE PIECE OF "POLITICAL" GLASS: A TANKARD, BEARING FLORAL MOTIFS, CELEBRATING THE UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN 1800.



# ENTERTAIN

# Royally



1715

Hospitality to be complete must provide a perfect ending to its genial ministrations. Fine Cognac Brandy finishes the best of dinners even better than it began.

# MARTELL *Cordon Bleu*

A VERY FINE LIQUEUR BRANDY—GUARANTEED OVER 35 YEARS IN CASK

AND THEN THERE'S EXTRA—VERY EXPENSIVE BUT MARTELL'S FINEST LIQUEUR BRANDY—70 YEARS IN CASK



## FINANCE AND INVESTMENT.

BY HARTLEY WITHERS.

## THE BRIGHT SIDE.

CONVERSATIONS in the City are distinctly dolorous in these times, and with good reason, seeing that the Stock Exchange has been reduced to playing fancy cricket matches on the floor of the House just at the time of year when it ought to be at its busiest and in its most buoyant mood. The fact that investors are shy and inclined to wait and see, and that speculators are licking the wounds inflicted on them, first by the gold scare and then by the N.D.C. slump, has reduced the business and earnings of brokers and jobbers to a miserable trickle and fully excuses them for regarding the outlook with a pessimistic eye. But though an active and buoyant Stock Exchange is usually a sound and hopeful symptom, the present depression carries this consolation with it: that it is a reaction after a long period of exceptional expansion which had been in many directions, proceeding too rapidly. Moreover, it is highly important to remember that activity in the City is not nearly so essential to the country's prosperity as activity in the industrial areas. If the manufacturer and the distributor are still full of profitable orders, then investors in British industrials can afford to view the fluctuations of the stock markets with equanimity.

## A BOARD OF TRADE SURVEY

For these reasons, a review lately given in the House of Commons by Mr. Runciman (as he was then) in the course of his last speech as President of the Board of Trade, setting forth the present condition of British enterprise in all its different branches, may have served as a timely reminder that our country is busily and prosperously at work. He devoted much of his speech to the question of trade policy, raised by the apparent desire of the United States for closer trade relations with us and complicated by the problems of the Imperial Conference. On this subject he was accused by some speakers of being too Imperialistic and pro-British, and by others of not being Imperialistic enough; and he evidently turned with relief from this difficult aspect of the duties that he was relinquishing, to his survey of what has happened in the last few years to the

leading British industries. Speaking first on iron and steel, he was able to say that he did not know of any change that had been more rapid than the change in the conditions of those who were involved in the misfortunes of the iron and steel industry some five years ago and those who are now enjoying handsome profits and steady employment by working for it. As for the closely allied industry of coal, the demand for its product was described officially by this always careful exponent as having been "phenomenal" during the past twelve months; and he added that he did not know how far it will be possible for the British mines to keep pace with the demand for coal.

## NO SET-BACK IN SIGHT

To those of us who have been wearied by recent discussions, generally initiated by economists obsessed by studies of trade-cycle charts, about the date of the slump which is too often assumed to be impending, it is refreshing to receive Board of Trade authority for the view that "one thing of which we can be sure is that we shall not slip back in the near future into the misfortunes and the depression of five or six years ago. There appears to be assured to these heavy trades a considerable degree of prosperity and activity during the future which is in sight." After laying stress on the need for maintaining, in spite of the preoccupations of the home demand, the supplies of coal to foreign customers, the President pointed out that the comparative prosperity of our chief industries is reflected in all industries which are concerned with metals, whether as users or as makers, and that "there is no sign at the present moment of any abatement of these enormous demands"; moreover, in the chemical industry there is now a greater output than at any time in this country's history. As to textiles, the West Riding of Yorkshire, the seat of the woollen industry, is enjoying a degree of activity and prosperity such as has not been known for many years past; and even in cotton, though this trade is passing through very troublous times, there are signs of renewed activity. Engineering appears to be "prospering almost beyond the dreams of anything we could have conceived five years ago"; shipping has recovered, and ship-building—certainly in a state of greater activity than at any time since the war—is turning out a very large number of ships fitted with modern engines of the newer type and with new forms of hull

construction. In fact, the vessels now being produced in our English and Scottish yards are the most up-to-date and efficient ships to be found anywhere in the world.

## CULTIVATING THE CONSUMER

Finally, the ex-President of the Board of Trade, in this farewell homily on the outlook in industry, insisted on the necessity for, above everything else, cultivating consumers at home and abroad; and seemed, unless I have misunderstood his words, to think that Governmental regulation might assist the achievement of this object. Most people who have had any experience of Governmental regulation will probably agree that, except when it works through subsidies paid for by the taxpayer, it usually adds to the cost of production and so makes it more difficult to meet the needs of consumers on reasonable terms. In fact, this is a most unfortunate time to be talking about the relations between Government and industry in connection with domestic and foreign consumers; because one thing that is forcing many, if not all, trades to work with a higher cost of production is the rearmament programme, with the urgent demand for labour and materials that it entails. If it were not for it, our export trades would certainly find it much easier to expand their sales abroad.

## THE WAGES FACTOR

One way of cultivating the consumer is to give him the money wherewith to purchase goods; and from this point of view the rising tendency of wages ominous as it may seem from the point of view of industrial profits, is a movement that may be welcomed by investors who take a broad view of the future. One seldom scans the company reports and chairmen's speeches without seeing cases in which higher costs of materials and a higher wages bill have been accompanied by larger profits, owing to the greater turnover which these increases have made possible, through the larger purchasing power that they have caused to be distributed. In its monthly trade supplement the *Economist* of last Saturday pointed out that the expansionist monetary policy at home and the growing purchasing power of overseas countries, due to higher prices for materials, are tending to sustain profit-margins and, therefore, the incentive to increased output, in so far as this is still possible with available resources.

## AGNEW



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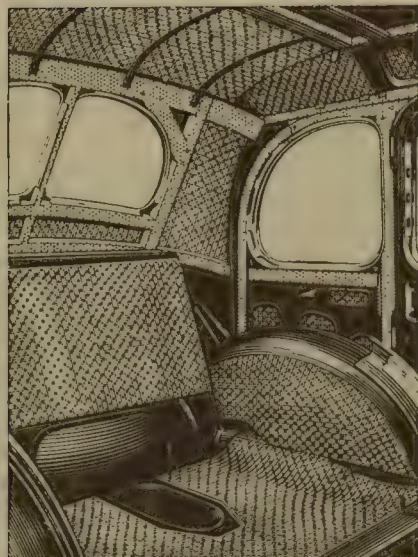
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# SOUND INSULATION

*simply explained*



The Fourteen Goodwood Saloon, £235, at work



(Left) This shows the thoroughness with which the body panels and roof of the new Austins are sound insulated for quiet travel. Up to 69 sq. ft. of non-vibrating material attached to the panels absorbs reflected sounds and damps out vibrations which generate noise at speed. This fibrous, air-pocketed material divides and localises the sound waves in thousands of 'dead' air cells so that they can be effectively absorbed.

\* \* \*

(Left) The engine is mounted on blocks of 'live' rubber, two at the front and one at the rear end of the gearbox, to absorb vibration, and this results in exceptionally smooth performance. Even the exhaust silencer is rubber-mounted to lessen vibration.

\* \* \*

(Topright) Here is the sound-insulated floor. In addition

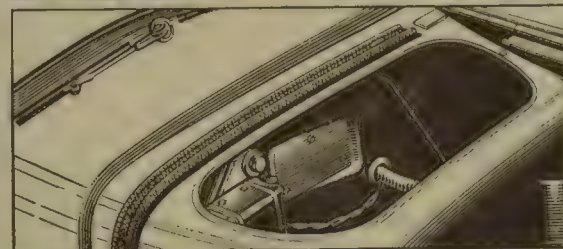
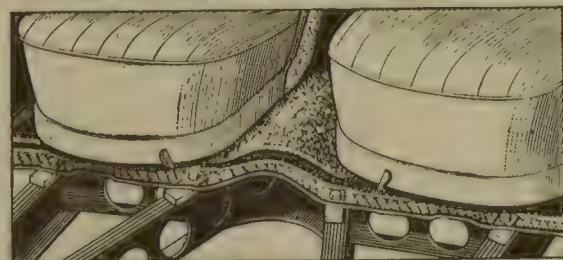
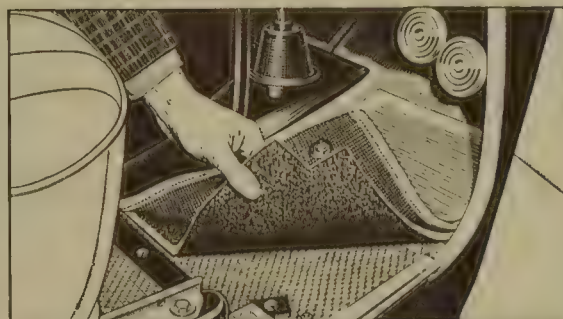
to the floor mat and felt underlay ordinarily employed, there is the special sound-insulating material fixed directly to the floor itself, which deadens resonance set up through road vibration, and road vibration is also minimised by the extra low-pressure tyres.

\* \* \*

(Centre) Further insulation is obtained by cushioning the complete body on the chassis with rubber. Notice the blocks of rubber on each of the frame members.

\* \* \*

(Bottom) The scuttle embodies a pressed steel bulkhead which effectively cuts off driver and passengers from any remaining engine-noise and vibration, as well as from heat and fumes. The windscreen-wiper mechanism is mounted in the scuttle bulkhead. All these precautions combine to ensure silence and riding comfort.



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THE TEN CAMBRIDGE SALOON..	£178
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# AUSTIN

Have you seen the Austin Magazine for June?



## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

By H. THORNTON RUTTER.

LADIES, judging by the correspondence I receive, complain to-day of the general design of saloon cars, especially of the two-door variety. For example, Miss M. Gerrard, of Dublin, sug-

a partition, as in a landaulette or limousine, should be provided. But this cosy comfort is not available in low-price models. The truth of the matter is that no one should buy a two-door saloon except to use as an occasional four-seater, as a four-door closed car costs very little more and dissipates that fear of not being able to get out quickly should there be an accident.

Personally, I welcome the back-to-back seating arrangement, with or without a rear entrance and exit, as then you are sure of not sitting right over the back axle. Also you can see the country just as well, viewing it as if sitting with your back to the engine in a railway train. Placing the seats in that way gives, too, a better opportunity to the coach-builder to use his craft in providing more accommodation for parcels and luggage. Further, one could have a much larger rear "light," or window, at the back of the car, which would also be helpful to the driver when reversing.

Divisions, especially those which can be raised or lowered, cost a good deal more money, so that one can hardly expect them as regular fittings in popular-price models. Also, they stop the ability of the front seats to be shifted any further back for long-legged drivers. It was for this reason that I was obliged to remove the division between front and rear compartments on a 15-h.p.

six-cylinder Daimler with Tickford saloon coachwork which I owned, before I could sell it. But I think one could manage to fit a rear screen for back-seat passengers as one does for those in the rear seats of open touring cars at comparatively small cost. At any rate, the public is not satisfied with the present-day comfort of small closed saloons, so designers had better try and improve matters on the lines suggested, or by some bright ideas of their own.

A one-make motoring cavalcade covering three reigns, from 1913 to the present day, shows the almost phenomenal progress that has been made in car design and construction in less than a quarter of a century. The exhibition, which is being held at Morris House, Berkeley Square, London, has considerable historical interest, and, in view of the large number of Coronation visitors at present in London, is attracting much attention. The earliest car exhibited is a

[Continued overleaf.]



IN A DELIGHTFUL SETTING AT NEWNHAM PADDOX: AN ARMSTRONG-SIDDELEY 14-H.P. FOUR-WINDOW SALOON. THE GENEROUS LUGGAGE ACCOMMODATION OF THIS CAR, WHICH IS PRICED AT £320, SHOULD BE OBSERVED.

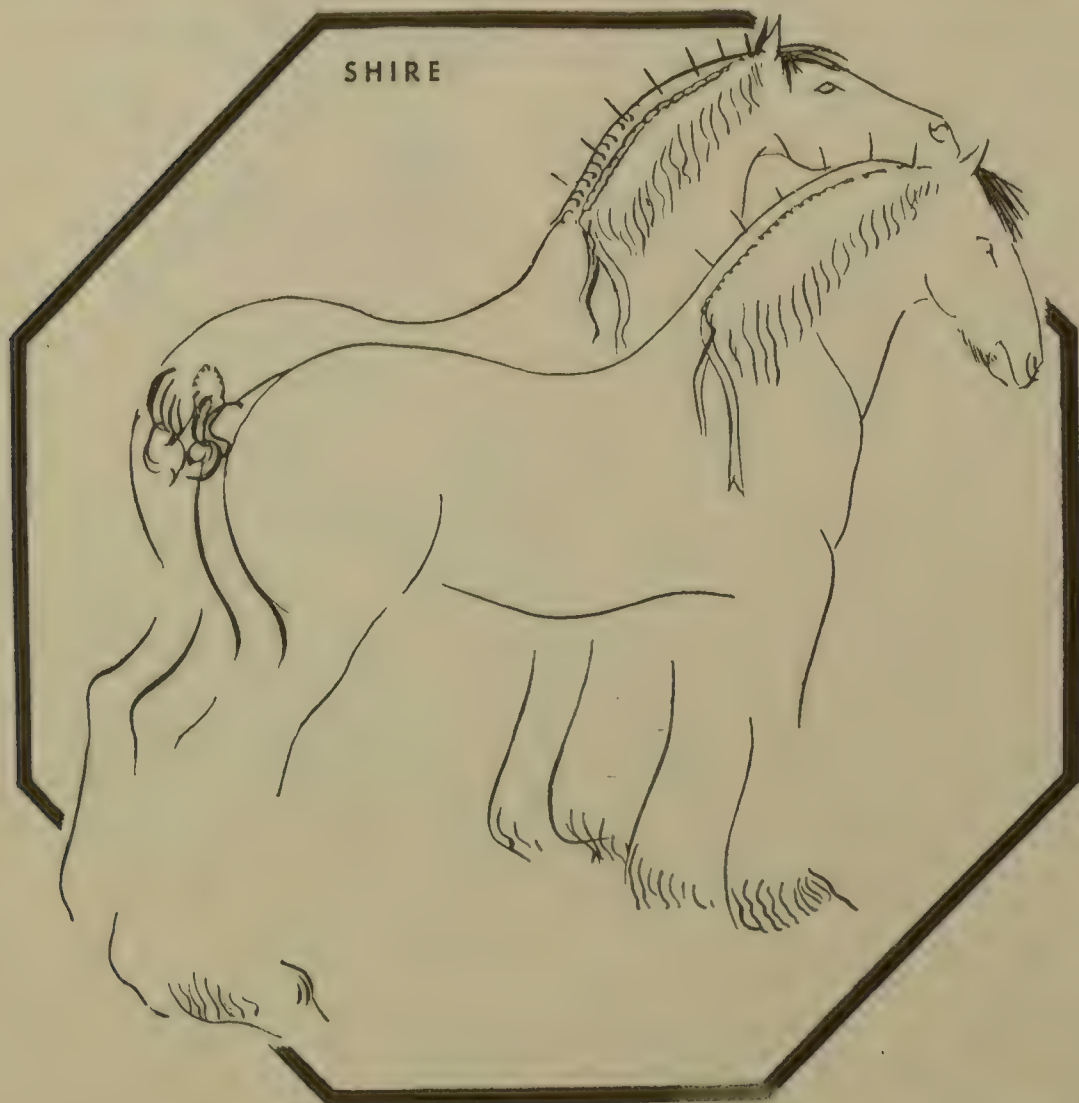
gests that women and children riding in the rear compartment would be happier if their seats were placed back to back with the front ones, with an emergency exit and entrance in the back panel, instead of having to wait to get out of (or into) this rear compartment until one or other of the occupants of the front seats leaves the car in order to open the door and tip forward the front seat so as to allow those in the rear to leave the car.

Another alternative is for the seats to be placed sideways, facing the windows, still with a door as in the old-fashioned wagonette. In both these suggested improvements it is also proposed that



AS SUPPLIED TO LORD GLANELY: A NEW HOOPER ENCLOSED LIMOUSINE ON THE 40-50-H.P. ROLLS-ROYCE CHASSIS, PHANTOM III., WHICH SEATS SIX (INCLUDING THE DRIVER) AND HAS THE OCCASIONAL SEATS FACING SIDEWAYS.

The principal features of this car are the fixed roof, panelled aluminium and painted, with leather-covered centre panel; non-draught ventilating panels to all four doors; rear compartment upholstered with plain fawn cloth with a folding armrest in the centre of the back seat incorporating a cigarette box and mirror and providing accommodation for gloves and papers; boot at rear for luggage built into the body and high-power head-lamps with dipping device.



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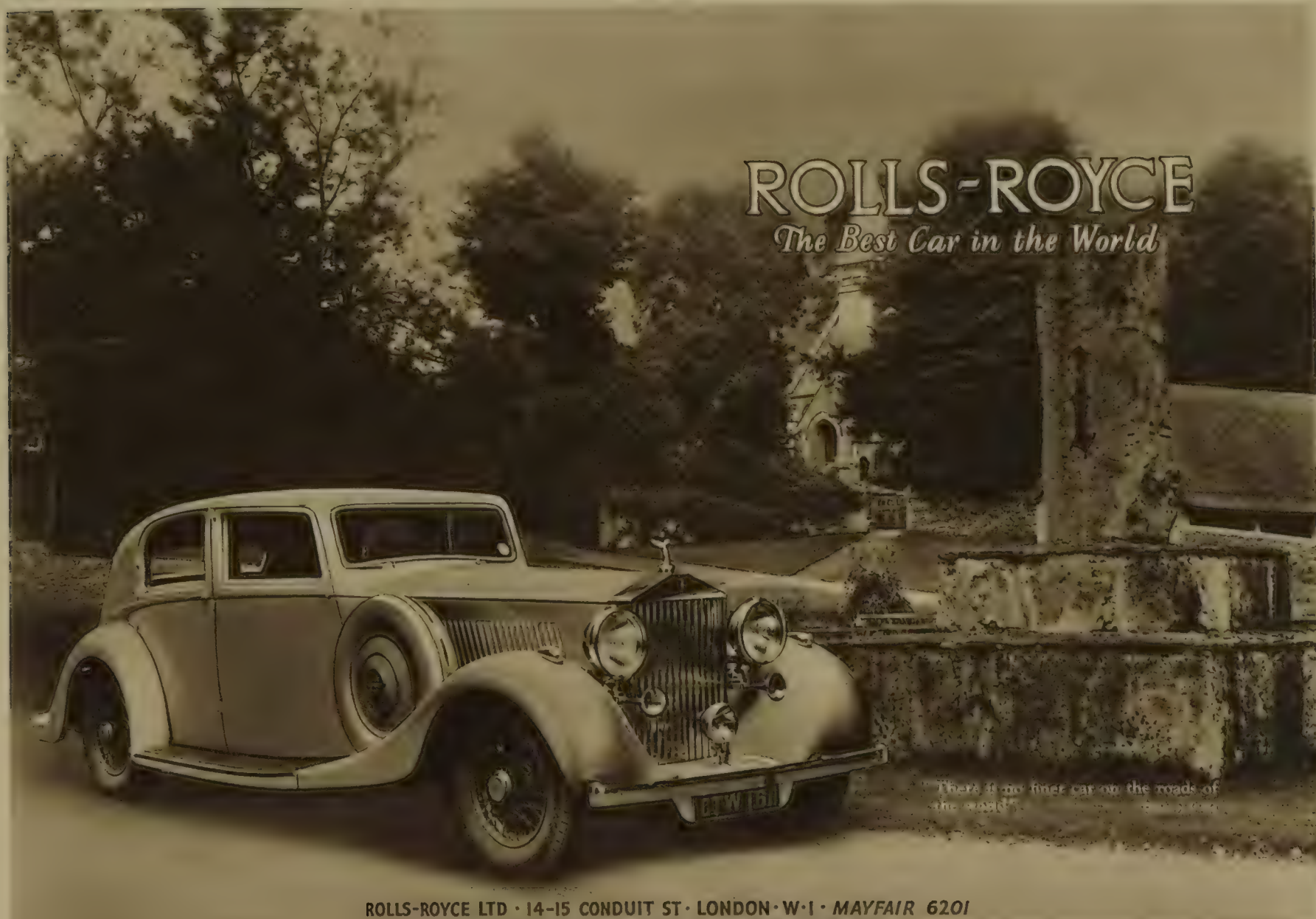


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If yours is, for example, a 12 h.p. car, and you are using an unsuitable petrol which causes "pinking," your engine is probably developing only 10 h.p. By changing over to "BP" Ethyl you can banish "pinking" and get two extra horsepower. This is because "BP" Ethyl is specially made to suit the modern high-compression engine.

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A HOOPER ROLLS-ROYCE



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Hemingford, Huntingdonshire





(Continued.)

10-h.p. four-cylinder Morris Oxford, one of the first cars produced by W. R. M. Motors, Ltd., as Lord Nuffield (then plain William Morris) called his small company. Production being suspended during the war years, the next model was made in 1919, and featured the first electric lamps on a Morris car.

Motorists seeking pleasure jaunts should call in at any of the offices of the Automobile Association and ask them for their new catalogues of Ancient Monuments which they have prepared in conjunction with H.M. Office of Works, with maps showing the roads to travel to see them. I have the maps and pictures before me as I write of these ancient monuments in south-central England. It is surprising how many very interesting places there are

quite a different sort of place, near Fareham. Originally a house for Premonstratensian Canons, founded in 1231, Henry VIII. gave it to Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, at the Reformation, who converted the nave of its church into the gatehouse of his residence. And so it still remains. But go and see it yourself between 10 a.m. and 7.30 p.m., when it can be viewed for threepence, or, it may be, sixpence, but no more; I cannot remember which price was paid when I visited it. Or if you want to see ancient Saxon or earlier barrows, drive to Stoney Littleton, not far from Bath, and see the burial chambers inside the mound. In fact, I could fill many books with the number of interesting places to visit that the A.A. can guide you to by their excellent brochure "Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings."



ONE OF BRITAIN'S LATEST AND FASTEST CRUISERS: H.M.S. "GLASGOW" LYING AT ANCHOR OFF GREENOCK RECENTLY WHILE AWAITING HER TRIALS.

The "Glasgow" is the latest completed of the eight 9000-ton cruisers of the new "Southampton" class, which includes also the "Newcastle." The two latter ships took part in the Coronation Naval Review. Full details of the "Southampton" appeared in a four-page illustration in our issue of May 22. Among other armament, these cruisers carry twelve 6-inch guns and three aircraft. Their speed is 32 knots.

A 1926 model reveals the introduction of four-wheel brakes, and 1927 marks the departure from the old bull-nose to the square type radiator. 1928 marked the introduction of the adjustable front seat; 1929 saw the first Morris "Minor"; and Triplex glass, chromium plating, the sliding roof, and shock-absorbers were introduced on the 1930 model. The exhibition also includes the fairly recent, as well as the very latest, Morris models and, as a point of interest, the actual cars which have undertaken hazardous journeys in different parts of the world, such as that from Oxford to Timbuctoo, a record 7000-mile journey, involving a double crossing of the Sahara, and a gruelling tour over the mountains of Southern Europe and the deserts of Northern Africa.

to see in this part of England. Take Netley Abbey, for instance, near Southampton, or rather nearer to Botley, on the way there from London, if you go via Alton, or if by the Portsmouth Road via Petersfield and Fareham. Thousands of motorists pass near this Cistercian Abbey founded in 1239 by Henry III., yet comparatively few branch southward to see it. Its extensive remains are well worth a visit. So, too, is Titchfield Abbey,



THE NEW L.M.S. STREAMLINED LOCOMOTIVE "CORONATION": THE FIRST OF FIVE FOR THE CORONATION SCOT, A NEW STREAMLINED LONDON-GLASGOW EXPRESS.

The Coronation Scot, a new L.M.S. streamlined express train to run between London and Glasgow (400-odd miles) in 6½ hours, made its first appearance at Crewe on May 25. The engine, No. 6220, named "Coronation," is the first of five of the same type. It weighs over 160 tons, and will draw a train weighing 297 tons at over 100 miles an hour on parts of the route. The streamline design was adopted after exhaustive wind-tunnel tests.

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## NOTES FOR THE NOVEL-READER. FICTION OF THE MONTH.

**L**AURENCE HOUSMAN'S "King John of Jingalo" has lost nothing of its savour since he wrote it in 1912, for the purpose of pointing out how constitutional safeguards in a limited monarchy may defeat their own ends. The moving study of a king's subjection to a craftily designed form of Cabinet government is, as the preface truly says, an intelligent appreciation of the way in which the wheels within wheels of State affairs are able to go round without the public knowing anything whatever about them. For John of Jingalo was a rational man, eminently fitted to be the good counsellor of his subjects, and it was only by sharp practice that the scheming Ministers succeeded in segregating him. Mr. Housman puts the King's case in a passage that includes his own vision of the ideal State.

"It may well be," says the King's son, addressing him, "that some single authority should stand removed from and above party if in the hands of that authority there is also left power of sentence and dismissal, power also to withhold unmerited reward. But that power you are no longer expected to exercise. . . . To oppose any course of ministerial action to-day is by implication to ally yourself with the other side. You are in the position of a judge . . . from whose hands all power of imposing a penalty has practically been withdrawn. And these changes have been thrust upon the monarchy by the will, not of the people, but of the class or section which in the evolution of our political system happened at the time to be the ruling one. At one period it was the Church, at another the Army, at another the landlord or capitalist; it was never the latent force lying in the future, the peace-loving, industrial democracy which to-day we are still holding back from its aim."

Well, well; that may be true of Jingalo, and the warning is there for citizens nearer home to ponder on; but Mr. W. R. Burnett's "Six Days' Grace" throws a curious light on a peace-loving industrial democracy in possession of full electoral rights and the instrument of the secret ballot. The six days run in the week of the Governor's election in the "sovereign State" of Ohio; and a Governor, if we understand Mr. Burnett rightly, has powers within his State closely resembling those withheld from John of Jingalo. Read Cole, in his private life, was, like King John, a solicitous father and a faithful friend. Re-elected, he meant to give everybody the best deal he could. Yet to ensure that the voters should not fail to place him in office he was able to call up forces latent in democracy that were dark and brutal; forces, moreover, beyond his understanding and control. The book is vibrant with the passion of American

politics, and should be read both for its trenchant realism and as a footnote to Mr. Housman's sensitive fantasy.

In Rudolf Brunngraber's "Radium" there is (though it has nothing to do with political occasions) a further study of the reactions of men to a glittering temptation. The characters who crowd into its drama are not all self-seeking, and it is the scientists who stand notably apart. "Radium" begins with the thrilling story of Mme. Curie's experiments, and the sublime intoxication with which she and Henri Becquerel marked the evidences of her discovery of the strangest of all the elements yet known. "We have



NEW COLLEGE GOES HEAD OF THE RIVER AT OXFORD: THE VICTORIOUS CREW ACCLAIMED BY ENTHUSIASTS WHO HAD SWUM OUT TO CONGRATULATE THEM JUST AFTER THE RACE.

For the first time since 1922, New College finished Head of the River in the Oxford Summer Eights, which concluded on May 26, thus wresting the headship from Oriel. During the six days' racing there was a record number of bumps—121. New College went to the head on the second day and thereafter easily maintained their position. Oriel went down four places, and Magdalen finished second.

discovered a new element," Marya Curie told the Académie des Sciences on Dec. 28, 1928, "and have called it radium. In every one of its properties it seems to depart from accepted physical and chemical laws, and it is enigmatic beyond compare. But it also affords glimpses into the innermost mysteries of nature."

It was a momentous announcement that was to run like wildfire round the world. The demand for the ore in which radium could be found brought the speculators and the concession-hunters swarming into action. Herr

Brunngraber picks up a human thread here, another there: the banker of dubious honesty, the Mormon prospector whose long-deserted holdings contained the essential ores, the State manager at Joachimstal, where uranium lay hidden in the dumps. The exploitation of the most precious substance in the world had begun; and from then on Herr Brunngraber pours out the narrative like a torrent. It is a marvellous performance. No wonder "Radium," now translated into English, is a best-seller on the Continent.

To read a Fannie Hurst novel is to see her characters in the naked flesh. The family in "Great Laughter" is never long unconscious of the matriarchal Gregrannie; it may sweat with shame when she twitches off the last rag, but it is drawn back to her. The old woman had bitter thoughts of dreams unrealised when her descendants were stripped to their vanities and self-deceptions, their lusts and their ambitions. They on their part had the feeling she regarded much of the goings-on about her—this was in New York in the febrile nineteen-twenties—with the widest and most secret smile in the world. It is precisely what one senses in Miss Hurst, who cherishes no illusions about the present generation of Americans. She smiles at what she knows, but it is not a mirthful smile. "A race, a civilisation, a family" were screwed into Gregrannie's face, and you will find them compressed between the covers of "Great Laughter." With a penetration too keen not to leave its mark, Miss Hurst has set down civilised humanity as her mordant genius finds it.

Jean Barclay Low is introduced by Mrs. Llewelyn Powys. We commend "No Green Pastures" to the critical reader who is not inclined to shrink from a harrowing subject. Mrs. Low has imagination and a fine sense of style, and will undoubtedly go farther than this first volume of tragic stories. Poverty, war, and famine were the lot of the people she writes about, the peasants in an unnamed valley in Eastern Europe. They were cruel and malicious by reason of the hate and fear suffering had bred in them. You will find evil begetting evil also in "The Warrior's Path," by Don Ryan, who has not omitted the scalping and tortures of Indian warfare. The period is two hundred years ago, and the scene the Virginian forest where the Red men were retreating before the settlers' aggression. Mr. Ryan's regard for his Indian braves has inspired him to write an excellent historical romance. The small boy whom they carried off after a bloody reprisal on the settlement was better treated by them than he had been by his white father, and his adoption into the tribe initiated him into a clean austerity that purified him, mind and body.

The warriors in "Quis Separabit?" by Thomas Washington Metcalfe, are of a gentler breed. Major Faithful and General Swiftsure were schoolmates before they became brother

(Continued overleaf.)

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A VISIT TO HANOVER is always well worth while when one is in Germany. This year, however, in view of the Coronation, Hanover is of particular interest to English people.

It may not be generally known that the famous Royal Garden at Herrenhausen, residence of George I before he ascended the English throne in 1714, has now been completely restored to its former glory. Herrenhausen is the oldest garden laid out in the Baroque style in the whole of Germany, and it is the only one still preserved intact. It is indeed a vivid reminder of that period, lasting until 1837, in which Hanover and England were united under a common sovereign.

One of the attractions of the garden is the fountain which throws a jet to a height of 230 feet; higher than any other on the Continent. There is also the oldest open-air theatre in Germany, which dates from the year 1690.

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## VIA HARWICH

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*Continued.* officers in the British Army. It was not in Faithful's nature to rise to high distinction. Nevertheless, he was a gallant soldier, incapable of jealousy; and Swiftsure was firmly loyal to his friend. The Major was not a lucky fellow; he had lost the woman he loved before he was able to marry her, and he missed recognition by sheer mischance after he had held out against odds in a sharp little frontier affair. Swiftsure's adventures as an Intelligence Officer are capital, and the two-fold story is skilfully written.

The first sentence in Goronwy Rees's "A Bridge to Divide Them" is its keynote. "She was sad when her mother died, but afterwards she was to be sadder." That was Annie, who had love and was brave, and married Johnny, and was stamped underfoot with him in the struggle for existence. They had been driven out of their grey mining valley to look for work in the city. They perished in the same thunderstorm, Johnny the stoker in the ferry steamer, and Annie sick abed in their crazy attic. Certainly Harcourt Gold, the cold-blooded opportunist avid for place and power, actually

decided their fate; but all Mr. Rees's characters are held fast in the grip of their own desires. "I run about in my own mind like a rat in a trap," says one of them, and continues: "there aren't any ways of escape."

And here one comes to Mrs. Belloc Lowndes, who is not to be beaten for creating an atmosphere of artistic tension. She knows to perfection how to work it up, as she has done in "The House by the Sea," with a tangled path and a blistered door and the doorbell tinkling eerily in a solitary house. That is how John Vanderlyn advanced to his

can observe how cleverly the story is written round a devastating passion. Whether Josephine Bell is a new writer is not stated; if she is, "Murder in Hospital" should take her straight to the front. She appears to know hospital life from the inside, and, although an American author has already used it to frame a crime, Miss Bell breaks fresh ground when she invites us to examine the crime at St. Edmund's. A young nurse was found dead in a laundry basket, strangled by her cap-strings. She was light, and she had a jealous lover. Her easy conquests had excited the envy of a frustrated Sister. Either of these persons might have made away with her; but there was another passion stirring in the hospital, and that she had thwarted unwittingly. The starkness of the tragedy is lightened by the entertaining team-work of the staff when Pressmen and police invaded their precincts. The junior medical members stampeded the reporters by affecting to mistake them for patients, and Detective-Inspector Mitchell met his match in the Matron, who is magnificent. Even if thrillers are not your favourite fiction, you must read Miss Bell's book expressly to meet the Matron.

M. G. Eberhart fits a complicated jig-saw puzzle together with her usual skill in "Hand in Glove." Here the corpse is the bridegroom, who, within a few hours of the wedding-eve dinner-party, was lying dead with a bullet in his heart. He was not a pleasant person, nor was the Haviland family, into which he had proposed to marry, particularly engaging, the reluctant bride excepted. A disputed inheritance lay behind the mystery, and, there being no bitterness comparable with a family feud, the Haviland affair had progressed from misappropriation of property to homicide.

John Ferguson's "Death of Mr. Dodsley" follows up the sinister discovery made by Constable Roberts on his midnight beat in the Charing Cross Road. Mr. Ferguson produces a file of suspects in quick succession, and plays cat and mouse with them very effectively.



NOTABLE SILVER FROM CLUMBER TO BE SOLD AT CHRISTIE'S: A FINE ALLEGORICAL ENGRAVING ON A GEORGE II. SILVER-GILT CASKET—AMONG THE TREASURES LORD LINCOLN IS DISPERSING. Some of the pictures from Clumber, which were sold by the Earl of Lincoln, who inherited them under the will of the seventh Duke of Newcastle, were illustrated in our last issue. We here show two notable pieces of silver from the same source. The engraving—which represents the figure of Liberty seated in a dockyard—adorns the underside of a casket presented, with the Freedom of the City of Glasgow, to Henry Pelham, the eighteenth-century statesman. The engraving is by Thomas Parr.

hazardous intrusion into the Princess Kyazensky's villa at Monte Carlo. Odd fish, the Kyazenskys; and that they were worse than odd he was presently to discover. One is set guessing, of course, what in the world had brought Dina Hitrowo, whom he loved at first sight, to be mixed up in their criminal enterprises. Altogether "The House by the Sea" is a most engaging mystery.

The three detective stories are all good. They stress the psychological factor, so that in each of them you



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The front of this very interesting reliquary is engraved with a scene showing a knight in the very act of striking the Saint, and two other knights at his side. On the cover is the Resurrection.

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#### BOOKS REVIEWED.

- King John of Jingalo. By Laurence Housman. (Cape; 7s. 6d.)  
Six Days' Grace. By W. R. Burnett. (Heinemann; 7s. 6d.)  
Radium. By Rudolf Brunngraber. (Harper; 8s. 6d.)  
Great Laughter. By Fannie Hurst. (Cape; 8s. 6d.)  
No Green Pastures. By Jean Barclay Low. (Gollancz; 7s. 6d.)  
The Warrior's Path. By Don Ryan. (Duckworth; 7s. 6d.)  
Quis Separabit? By Thomas Washington Metcalfe. (Nicholson and Watson; 7s. 6d.)  
A Bridge to Divide Them. By Goronwy Rees. (Faber and Faber; 7s. 6d.)  
The House by the Sea. By Mrs. Belloc Lowndes. (Heinemann; 7s. 6d.)  
Murder in Hospital. By Josephine Bell. (Longmans; 7s. 6d.)  
Hand in Glove. By M. G. Eberhart. (Collins; 7s. 6d.)  
Death of Mr. Dodsley. By John Ferguson. (Collins; 7s. 6d.)



## SWITZERLAND

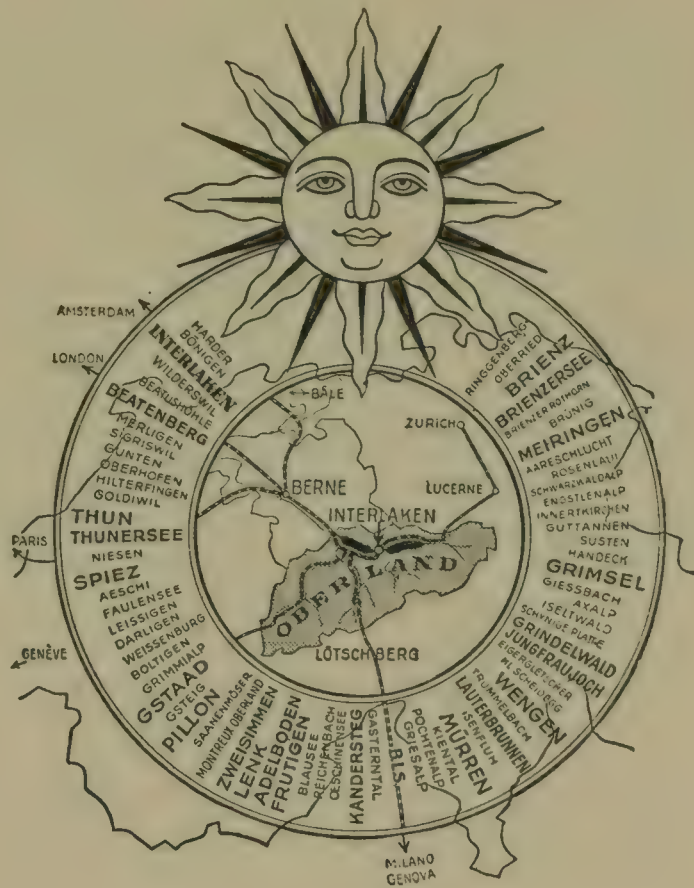
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## RISE, DECLINE AND REVIVAL.

(Continued from page 1034.)

to note that Arab military power was at its height in the first two centuries after the Prophet, "the seventh-eighth centuries of our era, when the Arabs imposed their dominion from the Himalayas across Asia and Africa to the Pyrenees."

So to the arts as practised by the Arabs, the arts that flourished chiefly in the form of architecture, for the graven image in the likeness of man or bird or beast was an affront to the true Faith, and gave to posterity the most glorious of mosques; the arts and craftsmanship that fashioned fine carpets, shapely vessels, and gorgeous silks, and much else; with musical instruments which, it has been affirmed, included a one-string fiddle that was the favourite of Chaucer.

And to the Sciences: "Our Middle Ages rang with the fame of the Arab sciences, an interesting thought when we remember that but a century or two earlier the Arabs had not yet emerged from an age-long obscurantism. The Arab sciences were, of course, a flower of the Arab world outside Arabia. They owed neither seed nor soil to the Arabian Peninsula. Religion, language, social system, all these elements of Moslem civilization were of Peninsular origin; not, however, the arts and sciences. Still, it was in the Arabic tongue that the scientists and the philosophers of the Age wrote, irrespective of their nationality—Arabic was, as it were, a torch, no sooner lighted in a corner of the Eastern Caliphate, than beacons flared across the new Islamic world, whose radiance Christian Europe called Arab."

"A great library in Baghdad, called the House of Wisdom, was founded by the Caliph Ma'mun, an example to be followed a century and a half later by a Fatimid Caliph of Cairo. The grandees of the Court vied with each other in collecting books, and every mosque of the times was encouraged to do the same. A School of Translation was established in Baghdad at the same time, Hunain ibn Ishaq, at once a great Christian physician and the most brilliant and prolific of the translators, being appointed to direct it."

Thus many an epoch-making contribution, due to the dissemination of knowledge. "One of the greatest tools of civilization which we owe to the Arab period is the zero—the foundation-stone on which all our arithmetic and mathematics rest—and our everyday numeral system. These are almost certainly an Indian invention and are, in fact, called Indian by the Arabs themselves. . . . The algebraists under the Arabs made advances on the knowledge of the Greeks. The works on the solution of cubic equations

by Omar Khayyam is held in high estimation, and Omar was no mean astronomer too, though we prefer to think of him in his minor rôle of poet. . . . Trigonometry owes the discovery of the secant to Abu'l Wafa, though it is sometimes attributed to Copernicus. . . . New forms of astrolabes, improvements on Ptolemy's, were invented both in the East and the West. For land purposes they were generally designed for a particular latitude, and served to find the position of Mecca and so to the direction of prayer; while at sea their use for navigational purposes continued down to the seventeenth century." Arabian geography exercised an enduring influence on European thought. Arab medicine, rooted in Greek medicine, was in high repute. Arab philosophy influenced the West. All this while the sciences burgeoned in the Arab world outside Arabia—and much more.

Little wonder that Mr. Bertram Thomas writes: "Few peoples have left their impress on the world as the Arabs have left theirs." Pity it is that he has to continue: "Strange though it may seem, the Arabs were a people without taste for discipline, without capacity for organization, lacking stability. The marvelous expansion in the seventh and eighth centuries that carried their sway over an area as vast as the Roman Empire was followed immediately by a period of disintegration almost as rapid. There was scarcely any marking time at the top of the hill, any sustained imperial domination. Political unity crumbled from the moment the soldiers stopped marching: the conquered territories split up, regional dynasties followed one after another; and within three centuries political ascendancy had virtually passed almost everywhere to men of non-Arab blood. Within another century or two foreign invaders were thundering at the inner gates, the Crusaders from Western Europe, heathen Mongols from Hither Asia. The Arabs knew no peace. As they had lived by the sword, so must they perish by it."

What of the future?—the future which ease of communication and the vagaries of Great War and of Versailles have made so notably, so embarrassingly problematic. Will Nationalism end in the creation of an Arab State or will the many Arab states continue to live apart?

"These things are kept on the knees of the gods"; but those who study them through the experienced eyes of Mr. Bertram Thomas will feel that, at least, they are able to indicate the probabilities. None interested in the rise, the fall, and the revival of peoples can fail to find in "The Arabs" enlightenment, stimulation, and entertainment. It should be read until the last reader reads no more.

E. H. G.

## "HE WAS BORN GAY," AT THE QUEEN'S.

MR. EMLYN WILLIAMS'S play has that pseudo-historical "box-office" attraction that sends the Upper Circle home happily arguing whether it may or may not have been true. This form of dinner-table discussion has made the fortune of many plays of less merit than the one under discussion. The author has chosen as his subject the character of Louis XVII., the little Dauphin whose death in the Temple prison of Paris, during the Reign of Terror, has never been accepted by fiction-writers. Hundreds of books have been written on the intriguing theme as to whether he really died, at the age of ten, or whether another body was substituted for his, and he carried to safety in a dirty-linen basket by a faithful nurse. The question so seized the public mind during the next decade or so that no fewer than forty claimants lived on the credulity of the public at the same time! Though mainly conceived as a farce, the author has touched his play with real poetry, and brings down his final curtain on dire tragedy. Mr. John Gielgud plays the "rightful heir" who has led a too-sheltered life in England for some twenty years; at the age of thirty he rebels, and accepts the rôle of music-master in the sort of wealthy-merchant home one had thought died out with Sir Charles Wyndham's "David Garrick." Mr. Gielgud's is a fine performance; he has real dignity, though all the time the character of the frightened, softly-reared youngster is apparent. His final scene, when, from mixed motives of loyalty to his country and a fear of imprisonment once again, he takes poison, is effectively played. It may seem a tragic ending to what up to then has been mainly a jolly romp, but the first-night reception hints that the public has long felt the desire for something a little less machine-made than the usual theatrical bill of fare. Mr. Frank Pettingell's pretender is an exquisite character: his dyed hair, which leaves revealing streaks on antimacassars, and his Cockney accent are a joy. There is an immensely funny scene when Mr. Emlyn Williams makes a belated appearance as a third claimant to the throne. This scene is so cleverly contrived that one wonders at first whether he is not actually the real Dauphin. There are too many clever performances to mention, but praise must be given to Miss Betty Jardine, as a ringleted, muslin-frocked maiden of the period.

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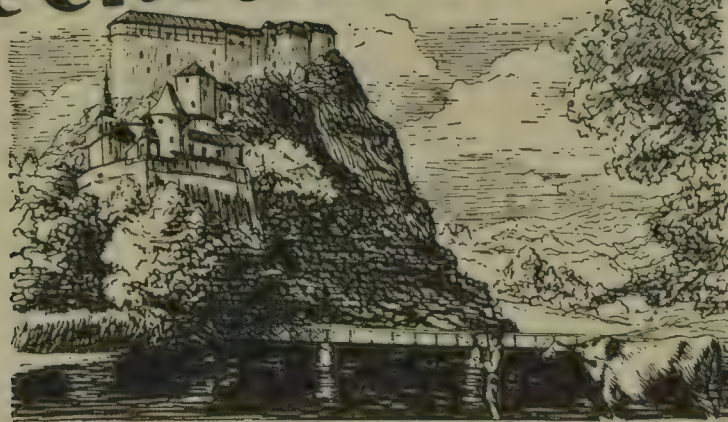
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## THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

### A FRENCH MASTERPIECE.

THE production of "Pelléas et Mélisande," brought to Covent Garden from the Théâtre des Champs Elysées, Paris, was one of the most notable events of the present season. Debussy's famous opera is not a work we hear often in London and, indeed, it is an exotic and rare operatic flower which requires the most careful handling: the slightest clumsiness or mishandling would destroy it. Also, it is not an opera which even its admirers would wish to hear too often. It could never be the "bread" of the operatic repertory, but must always remain a rare fruit, to be taken only occasionally and when in season. But the excellence and unusual character of this fruit are beyond dispute. Also, it may endure as the one permanent operatic achievement of the fifty years after the death of Wagner, for I believe that it is a more unique creative effort than any of the operas of Richard Strauss, for example, or even of Puccini. As a testimony to the quality of the music, I may



"LA SEINE: LE POINT-DU-JOUR."—BY ALFRED SISLEY (1839-1899). (SIZE: 25½ IN. BY 21¼ IN.)

"La Grande Époque de Sisley," a most important exhibition containing a collection of paintings by Alfred Sisley, done between the years 1870 and 1884, is being held at Messrs. Arthur Tooth and Sons, 155, New Bond Street, until June 19. As one of the Impressionists who formed an entity from which Cézanne and the Post-Impressionists developed logically, Sisley was the least revolutionary, and the least ostentatious, and, therefore, his true importance was more slowly recognised. He was, however, the connecting link between the traditional English landscape painters and the great French Schools of the nineteenth century. Being both English by heredity and French by environment, Sisley is a significant figure in the painting history of both countries.

add that, hardened opera-goer as I am, I found myself sitting on to the very end of the last act, although I had expected to find myself a little weary of Debussy's rather monotonous idiom by the end of the third act. This music, however, is, within its admittedly limited range, absolutely convincing in its originality and spontaneity. It is not "made" music, although it is the work of a very deliberate and conscious

artist. The stamp of original authenticity of creative gift is upon it, even if we consider the gift to be a relatively circumscribed one. The French setting was the best I have seen at Covent Garden. The curious Maeterlinckian, half-world atmosphere was suggested throughout in a simple way by the efficient use of lighting and the clever design of the scenery. I have seen it stated that the stage was too dark throughout. I disagree. The lighting was cunningly disposed so that, in spite of the mysterious gloom which rightly enveloped the characters, the protagonists were always clearly visible and thrown into relief and their gestures and expressions seen.

The singers, who were French, with the exception of Miss Lisa Perli, the Mélisande, who, in spite of her name, is an English singer, were excellent. Miss Perli's Mélisande was exactly right. Her clear voice was used most tellingly and she succeeded in suggesting admirably the elusive personality of Mélisande. The Golaud of M. Vanni Marcoux was a splendidly vital piece of work. He gave the character a vibrant actuality which won sympathy without going out of the bounds of the Maeterlinckian symbolism. The Arkel of Lucien Bernasconi was vocally good, but he did not at all suggest the enormous antiquity which this figure is supposed to have, and this was practically the only failure in conveying the required atmosphere. The Pelléas of André Gaudin was just right—slight, boyish, handsome

—but not commonplace. The conductor was M. Albert Wolff, from Paris, and it was evident straightaway that he knew Debussy's score thoroughly. Not often do we hear such unanimity between orchestra and singers as M. Wolff secured, and the performance throughout was notable for clarity of detail, vitality of rhythm, and harmonious balance.

Fortunately, "Pelléas et Mélisande" is being given three times at Covent Garden this season, and it deserves the attention of opera-goers who are a little surfeited with the customary operatic repertory. It is an acquired taste, but, once acquired, one realises that it has some beauties to offer that are not to be found elsewhere in opera.

W. J. TURNER.



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## BOOKS OF THE DAY.

(Continued from page 1040.)

Mr. Byron's diary makes excellent reading. It is full of vivid appreciations of places and people, art and architecture, with piquant scraps of dialogue. At the same time it is a little disjointed and elliptical. I should have welcomed some explanation as to the why and wherefore of his journeyings, and his general aim. In such affairs, however, he seems to have adopted Kipling's maxim—"Never explain." For instance, he suddenly introduces characters by their Christian names, without any further identification, and leaves his diary to elucidate itself, without any editing. He evidently resolved to be thoroughly modern and emancipated. I can almost feel the defiance with which, on the first page, he drags in an allusion to a subject avoided in polite Victorian print.

I have not yet finished with the romance of the road in Asia, for here comes yet another book of Oriental provenance with that beguiling word in its title. This time it is not a question of merely travelling along a road, but of constructing it, and the author himself is the man who accomplished the task. Hence the reader is left in no uncertainty as to his purpose or the reason of his presence in the wild land he describes so picturesquely. He is one of those who obey the poet's injunction to "drive the road and bridge the ford." It is about time that I mentioned the name of the book, which is "ROAD THROUGH KURDISTAN." The Narrative of an Engineer

in Iraq. By A. M. Hamilton. With a Foreword by Major-General Rowan-Robinson. With twenty-seven illustrations and two Maps (Faber; 12s. 6d.). Mr. Hamilton by no means confines himself to the technicalities of his profession. Incidentally, he draws many pen-portraits both of fellow-countrymen and natives, and describes historic or legendary places, such as Arbela (modern Arbil), the world's oldest inhabited city, near which Alexander defeated Darius in 331 B.C., or the subterranean fires believed to be the scene of Daniel's "fiery furnace." He dilates feelingly on blood-feuds among Kurdish chieftains, and the unhappy fate of the Assyrians in Iraq after the termination of the British Mandate. In the actual work of road-making there were many dramatic moments, particularly when a bridge over a gorge came within an ace of collapsing just as it was being fixed in position.

The subject of this book forms a parallel to the Afghan road mentioned by Rosita Forbes. To indicate its character and that of the author, I cannot do better than quote the words of Major-General Rowan-Robinson. "The Hamilton road," he writes, "runs from the Arbela of Alexander past the home of Saladin to the Persian plateau. A wonderful engineering feat, it traverses on its way the gorges of Rowanduz and Berserini, two stupendous obstacles which might well have scared any adventurer even were he armed with the most modern appliances and supported by an army of trained and expert workmen. Mr. Hamilton, however, was equipped in modest fashion, and, as the solitary European of the party, had to

teach the arts of hill-blasting and of road-making. . . . He was at once the leader, the father, and the mechanic; and, for some five years in the blazing heat of summer and in the icy blasts of winter, isolated among savage tribes, he played these responsible parts till he brought his great work to completion. I had the privilege of meeting him during operations in Kurdistan. Then, when that most unruly of all lands was in a state of violent ferment . . . peace and order reigned along the road that Hamilton was building. His motley collection of Persians, Kurds, Assyrians, and Arabs passed to and fro unarmed and unperturbed." The old saying, that the Devil finds some mischief still for idle hands to do, seems to apply also to international relations. C. E. B.

"The Royal Academy Illustrated" is now on sale (price 2s. 6d.) for the benefit of those who like to retain a souvenir of the Exhibition at Burlington House. It is also useful as an "advance guide" to indicate the pictures best worth studying in the galleries, as its illustrations are chosen with excellent judgment, and give a good idea of the range of the Exhibition. This year the frontispiece is an equestrian portrait of his late Majesty King George V., by A. J. Munnings, R.A., and there are notable works by Sir William Llewellyn, P.R.A., George Belcher, A.R.A., W. Russell Flint, R.A., W. Glyn Philpot, R.A., and many others. Dame Laura Knight's "Palladium," Meredith Frampton's "A Game of Patience," and T. C. Dugdale's portrait of Jessie Matthews are some of the works illustrated which have already attracted great public interest. Another is Sir W. Goscombe John's design for the Great Seal of the Realm.

In aid of the Building Fund of the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital, a sale of antique furniture, china, and so on, will take place at 5, Great Stanhope Street, W.1, from June 7 to 12. The sale will be opened at 3 o'clock on the 7th by Miss Irene Vanbrugh, and on subsequent days will be open from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, President of the Hospital, has graciously promised to visit the sale on the afternoon of the opening day. Among articles of interest to be sold will be a pair of Stuart chairs, a Chippendale corner cabinet, a small Persian table with silver and lapis lazuli inlay, and a Regency table with fine Coromandel top; also dessert services, pictures (sporting and flower prints), and clocks. Every article will be offered at a moderate price. A large and representative Committee has been indefatigable in collecting things for the sale, and as the proceeds are earmarked for the new Nurses' Home and Private Patients' Wing, it is hoped to have the support of all women. This will be a good opportunity not only for helping this great project, but for buying at reasonable prices interesting and useful gifts of all kinds. A charge of 1s. will be made for admission, except on the afternoon of the 7th, when the charge will be 2s. 6d. up to 5 o'clock.

The lesser-known beauties of Egypt are reflected in an Exhibition of photographs being held at Piccadilly Circus (No. 29, Regent Street) by the Tourist Development Association of Egypt. The pictures are the work of Mrs. May C. Salisbury, A.R.P.S. They not only show a very high standard of technical excellence, but many of the subjects, chosen from the picturesque life of the people beside the Nile, constitute artistic compositions of a notable quality. Some of these scenes will bring back vivid memories to those who have visited this land of sunshine; others will suggest aspects of the life of the country which the ordinary traveller might pass by without fully realising their picturesqueness and romantic appeal. The studies of flowers are particularly attractive and lead one to realise that in Egypt the arts of intensive cultivation, and the utilisation of shade in architecture and garden-designing, are the ancient inheritance of the people—an inheritance that goes back to the very beginnings of civilisation.

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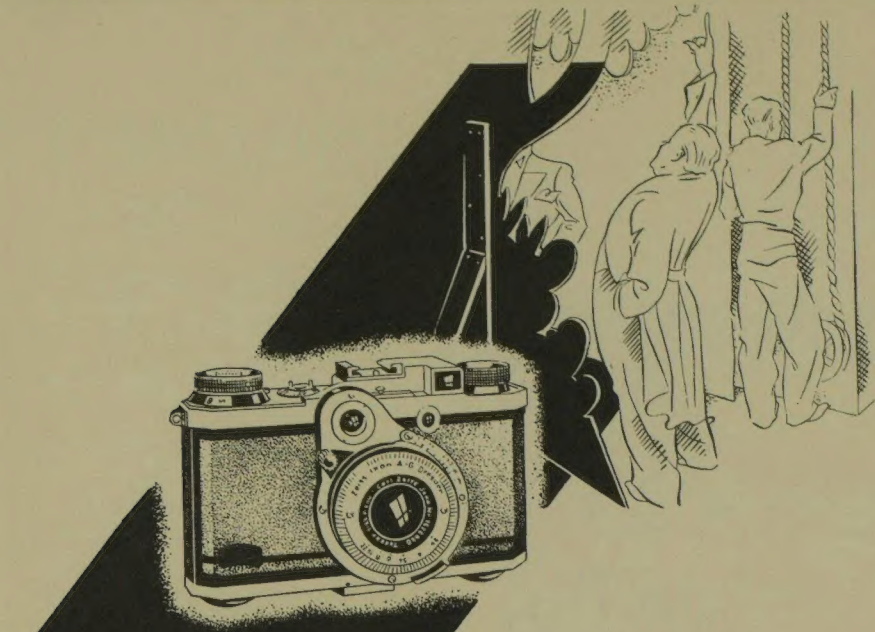
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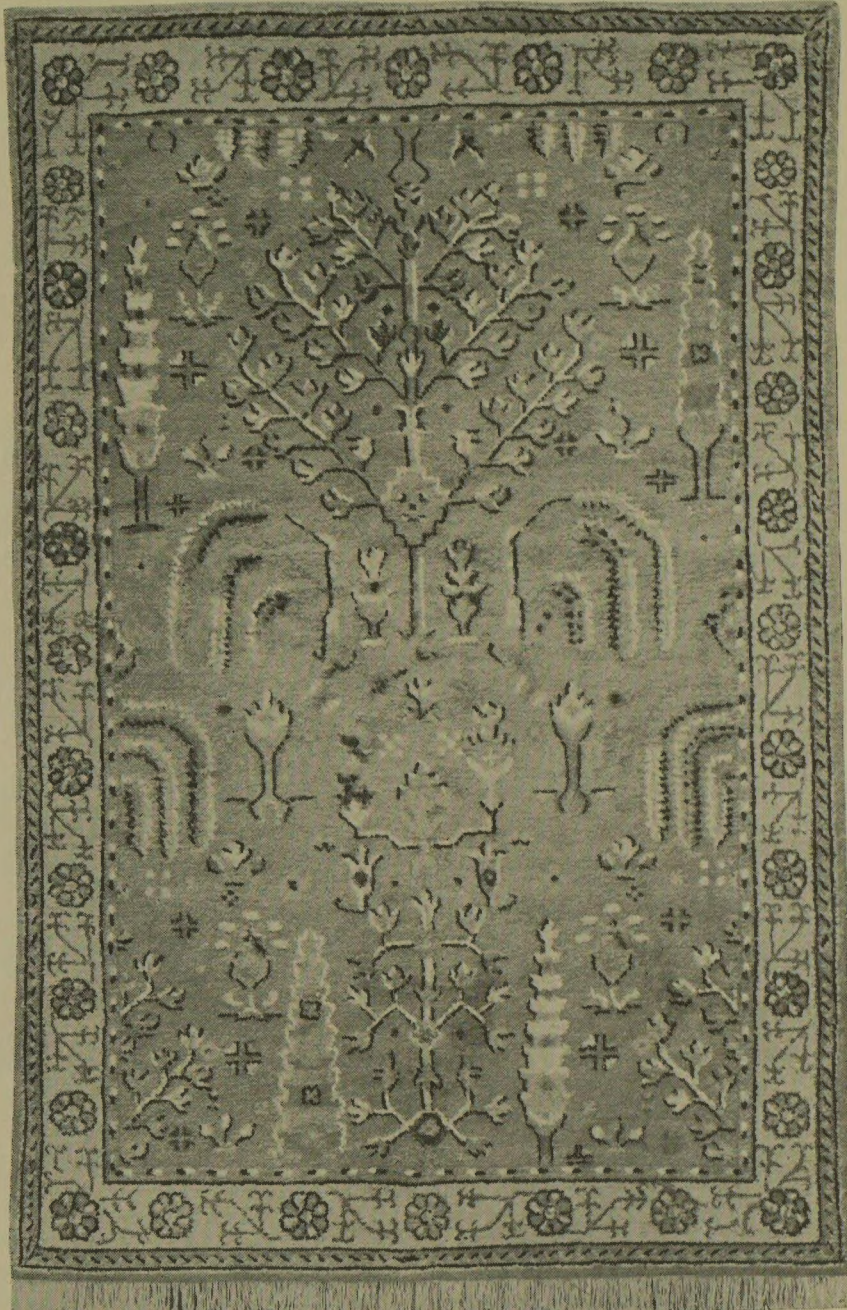
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13	0	×	9	2	Green-Camel	16	11	6
13	0	×	9	9	Camel-Green	17	12	6
13	1	×	11	2	Rose	20	6	0
14	2	×	8	11	Camel-Rose	17	11	0
14	2	×	10	1	Red	19	17	6
14	2	×	11	0	Camel-Green	20	13	6
14	9	×	10	0	Green	20	10	0
14	10	×	12	0	Rose	24	15	0
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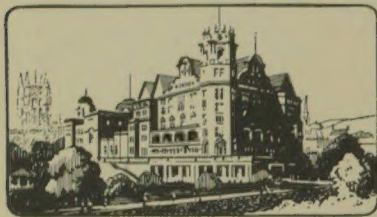


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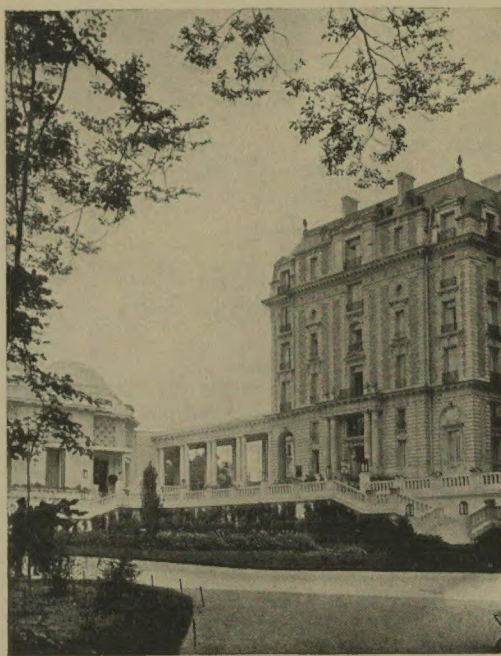


THE GOLF-COURSE AT VITTEL: A VIEW SHOWING THE HOTEL DE L'ERMITAGE, IN WHICH THE CLUB-HOUSE IS SITUATED.

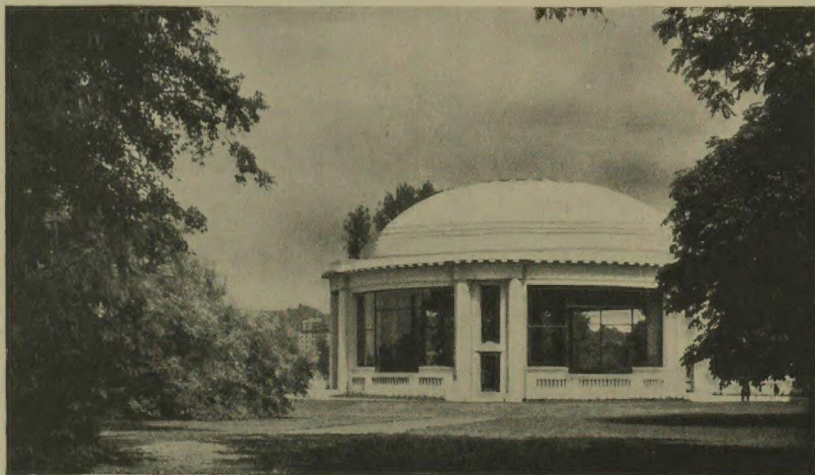
the cure, and for the convenience of visitors, and a pump-room, where the well-known Vittel waters can be imbibed at their source.

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Vittel is a very pleasant place indeed in which to take



VITTEL, THE CHARMING SPA IN LORRAINE, WHERE THE SEASON LASTS FROM MAY TO SEPTEMBER: PART OF THE CASINO (LEFT), IN WHICH BOULE, ROULETTE, AND BACCARAT ARE PLAYED; AND THE GRAND HOTEL (RIGHT).



THE PAVILLON DE LA GRANDE SOURCE AT VITTEL, WHERE THE CURE MAY BE TAKEN AMID DELIGHTFUL SYLVAN SURROUNDINGS.

the cure, for it is a holiday centre as well as a spa, and during the season, which extends from the end of May to the end of the third week in September, it is quite-gay, with comedy and musical-comedy shows in the theatre of the Casino, cinemas, orchestral concerts, and variety entertainments. As for sport, there is a golf-course, charmingly situated, with a very modern club-house, on the ground floor of the Hotel de l'Ermitage, which has an American bar and is a very popular rendezvous for afternoon tea. The Tennis Club has sixteen fine courts, and an International Tournament is held during the season. There are flat racing, steeple-chasing, and pony-trotting meetings at the Hippodrome; polo on the polo ground, where important competitions are decided. An International Fencing Tournament is held during August. In addition, there are dog shows, horse shows, and a motor rally; whilst there are several good fishing centres in the neighbourhood.

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**Hotel Erzherzog Johann** of historic fame, situated on the Semmering Pass and centre of sports. Modern comfs. Pens. 10/- up. Same man. as Grand Panhans.

**Pörschach am Wörthersee—Hotel Werzer-Austria**—Leading Hotels. Season: April to October. Moderate terms.

## BELGIUM

**Knocke-Zoute—Palace Hotel**—Facing sea and bathing. Moderate terms. Near Casino. Golf. Tennis. Tel. Add.:—"Palace, Knocke."

**Knocke-Zoute—Rubens Hotel**—The finest hotel in the best position on sea front, near Casino. Free Conveyance to Links

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

**Prague—Metropol Hotel "Zlata Husa"** (Golden Goose)—Modern comfort, homelike, best food, centre of Eng. speaking visitors and their friends.

**Franzensbad—C.S.R. Hotel Königsvilla**—The best place for Rheumatic-Heart complaints and women's functional disorders. Prospectus.

## FRANCE

**Antibes—Hotel du Cap D'Antibes**—Pavillon Eden Roc Winter and Summer residence.

**Cap-Martin—Cap-Martin Hotel**—Free bus service with Monte-Carlo & Menton. Tennis. Swim. Pool. 15 ac. priv. Park. Incl. fr. 70 frs. with bath fr. 85 frs.

**Le Touquet—Hotel des Anglais**—In forest adjoining Casino. Every possible comfort. Large park. Own bus to Golf and Sea. Moderate.

**Le Touquet—(P. de C.)—Golf Hotel**—Facing Links. Visitors have privilege of daily green fees. Open until October.

**Le Touquet—Hotel Regina**—Facing Sea. Opp. Swimming-pool. First-class residential hotel. Attractive inclusive rates.

**Monte-Carlo—Le Grand Hotel**—350 Rooms. 280 Bathrms. Entirely Renovated 1934. Inclusive from 65 Frs. With bath from 80 Frs. Open all year.

**Monte-Carlo—The Monte Carlo Palace**—1st class up-to-date—facing Casino—sea-view—open all the year. Inclusive from 50 Frs., with Bath from 65 Frs.

## GERMANY

**Baden-Baden—"Bellevue"**—The well-known first-class family hotel in 5 acres own park. Most reasonable rates. Prospectus.

**Baden-Baden—Buhlerhöhe**—800 mt. (2,600 feet) Kurhaus and Sanatorium. Diets, Rest-cures. Pension from R.M. 11. upwards.

**Baden-Baden—Hotel Europe**—Most beautiful position opposite Casino. Modernly renovated. 200 beds. Rooms from R.M. 4. Pension from R.M. 10.

**Baden-Baden—Hotel Frankfurter Hof**—Wholly renovated. Facing Kurpark; a home from home. Manager's wife English. Prices moderate.

**Baden-Baden—Holland Hotel**. 150 beds, large park, close Casino, Pension terms: R.M. 11 upwards. Personal Management: H. A. Rössler.

**Baden-Baden—Hotel Stadt Strassburg**—Fr. Hoellischer. First-class family hotel. Full pension from R.M. 9.

**Baden-Baden—Brenners Stephanie Hotel**.

**Baden-Baden—Brenners Parkhotel**—Family Hotel de Luxe, facing river, next Casino. Theatre. Sporting Grounds. Pension from 14 M.

**Bad Kissingen—Staatl.—Kurhaushotel**—World-renowned house. Mineral baths in hotel. Garages.

**Bad Kissingen—Hotel Reichshof**—Distinguished Family Hotel. Garage. Opposite Park.

**Bad Nauheim—Hotel Augusta Victoria**—Situated directly opposite the Baths. Park. Every comfort. Full pension from R.M. 9.

**Bad Nauheim—The Carlton**—Old established, comfortable, thoroughly up-to-date, exceptional position by park. 20 yards from baths.

**Bad Nauheim—Jeschke's Grand Hotel**—The leading hotel. Open as usual, but better than ever. Special reduced rates in 1937.

**Bad Nauheim—Der Kaiserhof**—First-class hotel. Large garden-facing baths and Kur-park. 150 rooms, 50 baths. Pension from R.M. 11.

**Bad Nauheim—Palast Hotel**—Most beautiful position facing the Kur-park and Baths. Ex. cuisine. Special diets. Pension from R.M. 10

**Bad Nauheim—Hilbert's Park Hotel**—First-class Family Hotel. Unique location in quietest position of the Kur-Park opposite. Baths and Springs.

**Bad Schwalbach (Taunus)—Staatl. Kurhotel**. Every room with private toilet and balcony. Built 1931. Terms from R.M. 10/50.

**Cologne—Hotel Comœdlenhof**—Nr. Stn. & Cath. New wing Dec. 1936. Rms. fm. RM 4, lav. & toil. fr. R.M. 6, pr. b. fr. R.M. 8. Gar. adj. A. Grieshaber, Mgr.

**Cologne—Excelsior Hotel Ernst**—The leading hotel of Cologne. Opposite the Cathedral.

**Cologne—Hotel Fürstenhof am Dom**—Up-to-date renovated in 1937. Connected with Restaurant and Café. Director Otto Holl.

**Cologne—Hotel Monopol-Metropol**—The modern home for travellers. First-class Restaurant.

## GERMANY (Continued)

**Dresden—Hotel Bellevue**—The leading Hotel. Unique pos. on the river. Garden-Park, Terraces. Reduced rates. Gar. Man. Dir. R. Bretschneider.

**Dresden—Hotel Schiller**—The latest, first-class Hotel. World renowned, distinguished family-home. Near station

**Düsseldorf—Bahnhof-Hotel**—The first class Hotel facing the Station. 120 bedrooms 20 private bathrooms, Garage, Restaurants.

**Düsseldorf—Bredienbacher Hof**—Leading Hotel World renwd. Fav. home of int. soc. Fam "Grill" Am. Bar—Orc. Gar. 150 R. fr. 6, 75 Pr. baths fr. 9.

**Frankfort-on-Main—Hotel Excelsior**—Left exit of Central Station. 300 beds, from R.M. 4.

**Frankfort-on-Main—Hotel Frankfurter Hof**—Leading, but not expensive. Grill-room. Bar.

**Frankfort—(on-the-Main)—Park Hotel**—Near central Station. Famous for its Hors D'œuvres. Rooms from M.5. Garage and Pumps on the premises.

**Freiburg—Hotel Zähringer Hof**—The leading hotel of the district; thoroughly first-class; 160 beds, 50 bath-rooms.

**Garmisch Partenkirchen—Hotels Gibson/Schönblick**—First-class houses. All modern comfort, near sporting grounds. Moderate terms.

**Garmisch—Bavarian Alps—Sonnenblehl—Golf Hotel**, facing the Zugspitze. First-class family hotel. Excellent Cuisine

**Heidelberg—Hotel Europe**—First class. Quiet location in old park. Rooms from 5 R.M.

**Heidelberg—Black Forest—Hotel Reichspost**—The Hotel for Personal Service, Comfort and Refinement in the Black Forest.

**Hundseck nr. Baden-Baden—Kurhaus & Restrnt. Hundseck**—(2952 feet). Sit. on the Black Forest. 160 beds. All mod. cmf. Pen. from R.M. 7 to R.M. 9

**Leipzig—Hotel Astoria**—The latest and most perf. hotel bldg. Select home of Intern. Soc. and Arist'cy. Man. by M. Hartung, Coun. of Com.

**Munich—Grand Hotel Continental**—Where everyone feels at home. Quiet location. Moderate terms. Garage.

**Munich—Hotel Grunewald**—Opposite central station. 300 beds. Every comfort. Bierstube.

**Munich—Hotel "Der Königshof" Karlsplatz**—1st class. Central situation. 150 rooms. 50 baths. From 5 Mk. New Garage in hotel.

**Munich—Park Hotel**—Well-known family house. All rooms with hot & cold running water. Most reasonable rates.

**Nuremberg—Hotel Königshof**—All comforts. Moderate prices. Situated the entrance of the old town. Opposite the station.

**Sand—Kurhaus Sand—R.A.C. Hotel** (2900 feet). Black Forest, near Baden-Baden. Lake and sun-bathg. fishg. Inclusive terms fm Mk. 6. Catalogues.

**Sasbachwalden (Black Forest)—Landhaus Fuchs**—20 miles fr. Baden-Baden, a country hse. dsngd. for the few. Private swim. pool. R.A.C., N.T.C. hotel.

**Stuttgart—Hotel Graf Zeppelin**—Facing Main Station. The most up-to-date Hotel in South Germany.

**Triberg—Park Hotel Wehrle**—THE Black Forest Home for English people. First class. Fully illustrated prospectus on demand.

**Walchenseel—Strandhotel Fischer**—Facing beautiful lake, Alps. Every comfort. Pension from 7 Mk.

**Wiesbaden—Hotel Schwarzer Beck**—1st-cl. fam. hotel. 300 beds. Med. bath in hotel. Golf, Tennis. Garage. Pension from 9 Marks.

**Wiesbaden—Hotel Nassauer Hof**—World renwd. Finest pos. opposite Park and Opera. Wiesbaden Springs. Patd by best Brit. Soc. Pen. from 12 Mk.

**Wiesbaden—Palast Hotel**—First-class hotel opposite Kochbrunnen. Every possible comfort. Own bath-establishment. Pension from R.M. 10.

**Wiesbaden—Hotel Rose**—World-renowned Hotel, own bathing establishment. Patronised by English and American Society. Pension from Marks 11.

**Wiesbaden—Victoria Hotel**—First-class family Hotel. Thermal baths, own spring. Garage. Pension from 8 Marks.

**Wiesbaden—Hotel Vier Jahreszeiten** (Four Seasons) Select home of Society. Best position opposite Kurhaus, Opera, Parks. Pens. from R.M. 12

## ITALY.

**Rome—Eden Hotel**—First-class. Splendid location in town's best quarter.

**Stresa—Lake Maggiore Regina Palace Hotel**—On the lake. Pension from Lire 50. Tennis. Golf. Orchestra.

## SWITZERLAND

**Geneva—The Beau Rivage**—With its open air Restaurant Terrace on the lake fac. Mt. Blanc. Most comf. Prices reduc. Rms. from Sw. Frs. 6.50.

**Geneva—Hôtel de la Paix**—On the Lake facing Mont-Blanc. Close to pier and places of interest. Select but mod. in cost. Nice rooms from S. Fr. 6.

**Gunten—Park Hotel** (Lake Thun)—Full South on lake front. Large Park. Gar. 1st-class family Hotel. Bathing, Tennis, Golf. Pension from Fr. 11.50 up.

**Interlaken—Hotel Schweizerhof**—Rnwnd for its fine sit., ex. cooking, and comf. Rms. fr. Fr. 5.50, Pen. rate from Fr. 13. TH. WIRTH, Managing-Prop.

**Lausanne—Hotel Maurice**—On the Lake. 100 beds. The best first-class hotel. Inclusive terms 10/-.

## CONTINENTAL HOTELS—Continued.

## SWITZERLAND—(Continued)

**Lausanne—Victoria Hotel**—(First-class). The most comfortable at the station. Most moderate terms. Personal attention.

**Lucerne—Hotel Beau-Rivage**—Facing lake, next door to Casino. First class. Excellent food. Pension from S. Frs. 13

**Lucerne—Carlton Hotel**—1st class. English House. Finest situation on lake. Open-air rest. Private lake baths free for guests. Park. Tennis. Garage.

**Lucerne—The National**—Ideal location on lake. World known for comfort and personal attention.

**Lucerne—The Palace**—a de luxe hotel in unrivalled situation, directly on lake-front, quiet—yet central. Write for new brochure and map "E".

**Lugano—Adler Hotel**—Near station, in own gardens facing lake, exceptional view. Rooms from Frs 3.50, Pension from 10 Frs. Garage Boxes.

**Montreux—Montreux Palace Hotel**—Ideal for holidays at all seasons. All rooms facing lake. Mod. comf., Golf. Ten. Large Park. Garage. Beach.

## SWITZERLAND—(Continued)

**Ouchy-Lausanne—Hotel Du Chateau**—1st. class hotel in own park on the lake. Seat of Lausanne Conference. Terms R.M. 5. Pen. from Fr. 12 up.

**Thun—Hotel Bellevue and Park**—Central for excursions. Pension from Fr. 10. Large Park, Tennis, Swimming and Golf.

**Vevey—Hotel d'Angleterre**—On the lake-side. Pension terms from £4 0 0 weekly including Service. No taxes, large garden.

**Wengen—Grand Hotel Belvedere**—First class hotel with every mod. comf., ex. cuisine, large gar. Swim., tennis, mountaineering. All inclus. rates from 15/-

**Wengen—Palace Hotel**—The leading hotel of the Jungfrau District. Inclusive terms from Frs. s. 14.50. F. Bortel, Propr.

## YUGOSLAVIA

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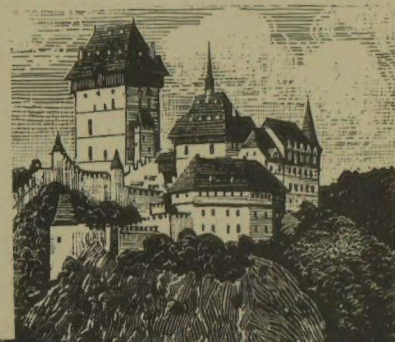
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## 'Duggie' explains -

### Why the controversy?

*Sir Edward:* "There was a heated controversy at 'Noodles' last night as to the merits of betting with the Tote or bookmakers."

*Duggie:* "All ended indefinitely, I suppose."

*Sir Edward:* "Very. That's really why I came to see you. Quite candidly, what is your opinion?"

*Duggie:* "To arrive at the merits of both systems of betting one must take into account the class of animal backed."

*Sir Edward:* "I hardly follow you."

*Duggie:* "If the horses are public fancies, usually called 'form' horses, then there is no question that the bookmakers' odds are more consistently favourable."

*Sir Edward:* "Ah, I begin to understand. These are the horses that appeal most to backers."

*Duggie:* "Yes, but if one wanted to back outsiders, i.e., horses with no form or (on paper) no pretension to winning, then I'll be perfectly honest and admit that 'Tote' prices would be advantageous."

*Sir Edward:* "Very clearly put, Duggie. I suppose such horses only attract a lone backer here and there. These points had not occurred to me. Next time I'll be able to take active part in the argument. Of course, you are only referring to win bets. How does place betting compare?"

*Duggie:* "Bookmakers' odds are far and away the best. I think this is generally recognised, but with all due respect to your fellow members, I really cannot see the occasion for any controversy."

*Sir Edward:* "But surely you'll admit that a man is entitled to place his bets where he gets the best odds?"

*Duggie:* "Exactly, that's just my point, my clients can bet whichever way they like—Tote or Starting Price—and if they prefer the Tote they have the further advantage of 5% added to their win bets and 25% to their place bets."

*Sir Edward:* "Wonderful! You certainly live up to your reputation."

"Duggie Explains" series are based on actual conversations held with clients, but names used are entirely fictitious.

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